The New-York Times.

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"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness, attended with the following symptoms?

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Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, (which this Medicine invariably removes,) soon follow
FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
☞ SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
☞ NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. ☜

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES THESE DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience.

USE HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
for all affections and diseases of these organs, whether
EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,
from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
for purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulceration of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,
An excellent lotion, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent physicians, clergymen, statesmen, &c. The proprietor seldom resorts to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as standard preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.
The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a blood purifier; my Extract Buchu is a diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.
Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—in vacuo—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and decisive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:
See Dispensatory of the United States.
See Prof. Dewee's valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late standard works on Medicine.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S!
TAKE NO OTHER.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Mail.

The Newfoundland Lines Work for a Short Time.

They Again Give Out After a Few Belated Dispatches are Sent.

The Reform Agitation in England.

Rout of the Brigand Insurgents near Palermo.

Text of the Convention Between France and Mexico.

Reorganization of Maximilian's Army by French Officers.

Military Changes in France—The Prussian System Imitated.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

ENGLAND.

Reform Meeting at Manchester.

MANCHESTER, Eng., Monday, Sept. 24.

A great meeting of the friends of reform is to be held here to-day. Mr. BRIGHT will be one of the speakers.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 24—Noon.

The ship *Endymion*, WILLIAMS, hence for New-York, has put into the port of Cork, partly dismantled, having been in a heavy gale.

ITALY.

The Palermo Riots—Rout of the Rebels by the Military.

FLORENCE, Monday, Sept. 24.

The band of rebels, who have been carrying things with a high hand near Palermo for the past few days, have been routed by the military.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 24—Noon.

The steamship *Malta*, of the Cunard Emigrant Line, from New-York Sept. 12, and the steamship *Belgian*, from Quebec, same day, arrived this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 24—Noon.

COTTON—The price of Cotton has materially declined. Middling Uplands opening at 12¼d. The market is quite active, indicating a day's sale of 16,000 bales.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 24—Noon.

The Breadstuffs Market is quiet and generally without change. Corn, however, has advanced, and is quoted at 28s. for Western mixed.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 24—Noon.

The money market is easier, Consols opening at 89 for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 24—Noon.

The following are the opening prices of American Securities:
Erics, 48.
Illinois Central, 78.
United States Five-Twenties, 71¾.
[The operator at Aspy Bay reports that after receiving the above, the Newfoundland lines again gave out.]

WHY CABLE NEWS IS DELAYED.

Difficulty of Repairing the Newfoundland Lines.

ASPY BAY, Friday, Sept. 28.

Not many people understand that the lines in Newfoundland pass through dense forests—in one case a continuous distance of two hundred and fifty miles. Stations are established every fifty miles. In cases of freshets, it often becomes necessary, in making repairs, to make a detour of fifty miles into the interior to get across the swollen streams. The public are unable to understand why breaks are not sooner repaired, but one who has tried a journey, such as the Newfoundland woods offer, can readily comprehend the delay.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

The mails by the steamship *Cuba* reached this City last evening.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Franco-Mexican Convention.

The following is a translation of the Imperial Decree and the new Convention between France and Mexico, signed at the capital of the last-mentioned Empire on July 30, and published in the *Moniteur* of Sept. 13:

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the national will, &c.—Upon the report of our Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, we have decreed and do decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The Convention relating to the assignment to the French Government of the customs receipts of Mexico having been signed at Mexico on the 30th of July, 1866, the said Convention, whose tenor runs as under, having our sanction, will receive full and entire execution from the date of November, 1866.

CONVENTION.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Mexico, animated by a desire to settle to their mutual satisfaction the financial questions pending between their Governments, have resolved to conclude a Convention with that object, and appoint for their Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the Emperor of the French—M. ALPHONSE DANO, his Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Mexico, &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of Mexico—M. LUIS DE ARROYO, Under-Secretary of State, &c., who have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE 1. The Mexican Government grants to the French Government an assignment of one half of the receipts of the maritime Customs of the Empire arising from the undermentioned duties.

Principal and special import and export duties upon all objects.

Additional duties of *internacion* and *contraregistre*.

The duty of *mejoras materiales* as soon as the said duty shall be freed from the assignment actually in force in favor of the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railway Company—an assignment which cannot be extended.

As the export duties of the Custom-house on the Pacific coast are already pledged to the extent of three-fourths the assignment now made in favor of the French Government shall be limited to 25 per cent, which remains unchanged.

ART. 3. The produce of the assignment stipulated in the foregoing article shall be applied: 1. To the payment of the interest to the sinking fund and of all the obligations arising out of the two loans contracted in 1864 and 1865 by the Mexican Government. 2. To the payment of interest at the rate of 3 per cent, upon the sum of 216,000,000f., of which the Mexican Government has acknowledged itself indebted by virtue of the Convention of Miramar, and of all the sums subsequently advanced in any shape from the French Treasury. The amount of this liability, (*créances*,) estimated now at the approximate sum of 250,000,000f., shall be hereafter fixed in definitive manner. In the event of the amounts received being insufficient for the full payment of the charges above-mentioned the rights of the holders of bonds of the two loans and of the French Government shall remain completely reserved.

ART. 3. The amount arising from the assignment of one-half of the produce of the Mexican Customs shall increase proportionally with the augmentation of the receipts, and in case the amount should exceed the sum necessary to meet the charges specified in Article 1, the excess shall be applied in reduction of the capital sum due to the French Government.

ART. 4. The quota of duties and the mode of levying them at present in force shall not undergo any modification which might have the effect of diminishing the product of the proportion assigned.

ART. 5. The collection of the duties assigned, as mentioned in Art. 1, shall be performed at Vera Cruz and at Tampico by special agents, placed under the protection of the French flag. All the duties received at these two Custom-houses on account of the Mexican Treasury shall be appropriated to the discharge of the French concession, with the sole reserve of any portion that may be the subject of any assignment now recognized and of the payment of the salaries of the officers of those custom-houses. The amount of this latter expense, which shall include the remuneration allowed to the French agents, must not exceed 5 per cent. of the produce of the before-mentioned duties. A quarterly settlement of accounts shall set forth the amounts thus received by the French Government and the product of the assigned duties in all the Custom-houses of the Empire. This settlement of accounts shall fix the sum to be immediately paid by the Mexican Government to make up the amount of the revenue conceded in case there should be a deficiency, or the sum to be handed over to it should the sum received be in excess. The agents of the other ports than Vera Cruz and Tampico the French consular agents shall keep themselves informed as to the position of the Customs' establishments in the ports where they are resident.

ART. 6. It shall be left to the discretion of the Emperor NAPOLEON III. to fix the time during which the agents charged with levying these repayments shall be maintained at Tampico and Vera Cruz, as well as to define the measures which may be proper to insure their protection.

ART. 7. The arrangements above specified shall be submitted for approbation to the Emperor of the French, and shall become in force at a time to be fixed by His Majesty.

The Convention signed at Miramar on April 10, 1864, shall from that time be abrogated on all points which relate to financial questions.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, to which they have affixed their seals.

Made in duplicate at Mexico the 30th of July, 1866.
ALPH. DANO,
LUIS DE ARROYO.

ART. 2. Our Minister Secretary of State for the Home Department, provisionally charged with the Department of Foreign Affairs, is charged with the execution of the present decree.

ST. CLOUD, Sept. 12, 1866. NAPOLEON.

Reorganization of the Mexican Army—French Officers to be Employed.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1866.

Gen. DE CASTELNAU, one of the Emperor's Aides-de-Camp, left Paris on Tuesday night suddenly, and was to sail yesterday by the post-boat from St. Nazaire to Vera Cruz. It is said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and I believe it will prove that he also takes with him the recall of Marshal BAZAINE, whose conduct in command of the French army in Mexico has of late not given satisfaction. He is accused of various shortcomings, among others of having caused the fall of Matamoras by neglecting to send the reinforcemen s repeatedly applied for by Gen. MEJIA. It is not that MEJIA, but his brother, who has deserted to the Juarists. The loss of Tampico is another disaster discreditable to the Commander-in-Chief. The French portion of the garrison, only 175 men, defended themselves so gallantly as to obtain terms of honorable capitulation, and marched out with arms, baggage and drums beating. Their defence was favored by the arrival of three French men-of-war from Vera Cruz. Although of late people here have talked of the Mexican Empire as nearly at its last gasp, in official circles this does not seem to be the tone, and hopes are cherished that it may yet survive, and prosper. It is intended to have recourse to a thorough military organization of the country. The native Mexican army is to be increased, it is said, to 50,000 men, and as it has been found from experience that nothing can be done with Mexican officers, who for the most part are incapable or undeserving of confidence, the army will be officered by Frenchmen. French officers are generally ready for anything that promises adventure and promotion, and applications to take service will not be wanting. Moreover, the functions of all the departments of the State will be confided to French military men; taxes, custom-house, administration of all kinds will be in their hands, and thus it is hoped to get the better of the corruption and sloth which have hitherto been the bane of the new empire. It remains to be seen how far all this is practicable, and productive of good results. Most people will be surprised if either MAXIMILIAN or the French troops are in Mexico this time two years. Part of these troops are to be withdrawn next November, but the French Government has reserved the right to keep 10,000 men there till November, 1868. Supposing MAXIMILIAN to remain on the throne, it is thought probable that a few thousand men will remain up to that time, but the French Government would gradually, I suspect, withdraw them sooner did the consolidation of MAXIMILIAN'S power permit its being done without danger to his throne.

Another View—A Scheme to Deceive the Mexican Bondholders.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1866.

The *Patrie* (a most suspicious authority, because it has long played the part of counsel for the Mexican bondholders) says it is enabled to-day to give authentic particulars of Gen. CASTELNAU'S mission to Mexico, and it proffers the opinion that this information contradicts all the rumors as to MAXIMILIAN'S intention to abdicate and as to the secret reasons for the Empress CHARLOTTE'S visit to France. Gen. CASTELNAU is to suggest a great many administrative and military reforms, which are to begin in December next. The Mexican army, commanded in great part by French officers, is hereafter not only to do military duty, but to be employed in "directing the various administrative and financial services." The employes in these departments will be selected from the army. This system, which is intended to last for three or four years, will have the advantage of great economy for the Treasury, because Mexico will have scarcely any other expenses than the maintenance of the army, and it will at the same time respond to the most pressing wants of the populations which desire order and economy above all things. The reorganization of the new Mexican army, which is the basis of this whole system, was rapidly advancing at the date of the last advices; the number of volunteers was so considerable as to make it practicable to suspend the conscription. As soon as the army shall be entirely reorganized, it will take possession of the different services, and it is thought that the substitution may be effected before the departure of the last contingents of the French expeditionary corps. As soon as Gen. CASTELNAU shall, in his character of French Commissary, settle the different questions in which French adhesion has been deemed necessary he will return to Paris, and it is thought he may be here in the early part of December. Marshal BAZAINE, having no longer a command commensurate with his high rank, will leave Mexico about the same time.

Such is the scheme, announced with a great flourish of trumpets by the *Patrie*, for propping up MAXIMILIAN'S talling empire, and I do not hesitate to denounce it as a contemptible essay to throw dust in the eyes of the public, and deceive the unlucky bondholders. The Mexican empire bubble has burst, and the ridiculous scheme of turning soldiers into clerks will not serve the purposes of delusion for many hours.

FRANCE.

Military Reorganization — France Adopting the Prussian System.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 12.

It appears that the Emperor NAPOLEON is determined to take such measures as will enable him to muster an army of 1,000,000 or 1,100,000 men in two years' time, should he require it. To this end, two plans of reorganization have been proposed, but, as yet, I believe that neither has been finally decided upon. One plan is to levy, in addition to the present conscription, a second-class or reserve, which should be called out for one or two months of every year for military training. It would be equivalent to the English militia. But it is thought by many that such a system would be extremely unpopular, and that it is not adapted to the character of the people. If a Frenchman is drawn for the army and has not the means to pay for exemption from service, he usually makes up his mind to it gaily, and soon takes a pride in his military calling. But to be half-soldier and half-civilian is a very different thing. In short, those Frenchmen with whom I have spoken on the subject, seem to think that plan won't do. The other is simply a large increase of the number of young men annually conscribed, but this might leave the country short of working hands if it were not accompanied by a diminution of the time of service, which it assuredly would be. The example of Prussia has shown what can be done by an army composed of men who have served only two and a half years, and not a few of them only one year. It is expected that, whatever plan of increase and reorganization of the army may be adopted, the time of service will be shortened. Another change is likely to be in the system of exoneration—formerly known as *remplacement*. Some years ago in every town and village in France one used to see large placards stuck upon the walls offering substitutes to those conscripts who could pay for them. The agents who spread these advertisements and arranged the transactions were vulgarly known as *marchands d'hommes*. Under the Empire the system has been changed. The recruit who prefers paying to serving, hands over 2,000f. (I think that is now the sum) to the Government which undertakes to find him a substitute. Thus we now find in the army a great number of old soldiers, who have renewed their time of service again and again, and are hanging on until the day shall come when they may retire on a pension of 300f. or 400f. a year. And many of these are not the best material for an army, are getting too old or stiff in the joints, or are not smart enough; in short, it is found that the elderly element has come to predominate too much, and that this is one of the causes of that alleged deterioration of the French army which is understood to have caused one of the most celebrated of the French Marshals of the second Empire to have given his voice against war upon a recent occasion. So one of the features of the reorganization will probably be that the purchase of exemption will be permitted to only a very limited portion of the conscription taken for the army.

The Rhenish Frontier of France.

Mr. POPE HENNESSY, in a recently published pamphlet, relates the following conversation with Lord PALMERSTON:

"It may not be uninteresting to mention the latest views upon the Rhenish frontier of that experienced statesman, who signed the warrant for consigning NAPOLEON I. to St. Helena, and who, nearly half a century after, assisted with all his influence in restoring the French Empire under NAPOLEON III. For the perfect accuracy of the following conversation the author can vouch. It was the habit of Lord PALMERSTON to converse often unreservedly in the tea-room of the House of Commons with political opponents—great leaders as well as humble privates—whom he was not likely to meet at Cambridge-house. Speaking in the Summer of 1863 to one of the rank and file of the Opposition, he said, "I hear from Paris that the Emperor has been talking to you again about Poland. Do you know what he really wants?" "I suppose" was the reply, "he wan s you to keep the engagements which England shares in common with France, and which Lord RUSSELL has in his dispatches again and again——" "Don't quote Lord JOHN'S dispatches," interrupted the Premier, "let us talk sensibly; don't you know the Emperor only wants the Rhine? Has he not been speaking about it?" 'I really know nothing of the kind,' said the other. 'The Emperor is a man of business.' He speaks always of the matter in hand, and he is not very likely to waste his time talking to me on an abstract question of remote politics. 'Ah!' replied Lord PALMERSTON, 'your favorite Poland is for more abstract and remote even at this hour than the Rhenish frontier.' 'But supposing so,' rejoined the other, is it possible to see any such benefit to England in keeping the Rhenish frontier from France as would make you oppose its restoration?' 'Certainly not,' said the great Minister, 'certainly not; but there is a vast difference between opposing and encouraging. It would be insanity for us to oppose that which the French have such a natural desire to accomplish, and in which we have not the smallest direct interest one way or the other; but there are good reasons also why we must not do anything now to encourage them.' He returned to his seat in the House without saying what those reasons were."

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Recall of the French Troops—Napoleon's Great Failure.

From the London Times, Sept. 15.

The day brings round the second anniversary of that Paris Convention between France and Italy, by the terms of which the Emperor NAPOLEON engaged to withdraw his troops from Rome. A considerable part of the Imperial garrison has already left that city, and it is understood that the evacuation will be complete by the 9th of December. Meanwhile the so-called Franco-Pontifical Legion, 1,205 men strong, was to embark last Thursday at Antibes for Civita Vecchia, on board the French steamer *El Dorado*. On Sunday last Gen. D'AURELLE, the officer in command of the Ninth French Military Division, delivered the Legion into the hands of the Pontifical Commissioners, Gen. DE COURTEN and M. MASSIMI, the Military Sub-Intendent. There was a somewhat imposing ceremony at Antibes, a breakfast and a review of the Legion in full uniform, which, as we are told, presented a most magnificent sight. The words addressed to the corps by Gen. D'AURELLE were sufficiently significant. He reminded them that, "although they were henceforth to serve under other colors, they would not cease to be French soldiers, and they would under all circumstances have to uphold the honor of the French name, of which they would soon be the only representatives at Rome." It is asserted, in fact, that the Antibes Legion will be the only foreign force allowed for the defence of the Vatican after the 9th of December. We hear in the meantime that the legion will not for the present proceed from Civita Vecchia direct to Rome, as the General in command of the garrison objects to the French troops being brought into contact with these new Pope's soldiers. The Legion will therefore be sent to Viterbo, in spite of a strong remonstrance by the municipal authorities of that town, who warned the Papal Government of the danger of collisions between their people and those unwelcome foreigners. The Minister for Arms, Gen. KANZLER, had gone to Viterbo with a view to reconcile those citizens to the inevitable arrangement.

* * * * * * *

After fully eighteen years of the most painful experience, the Emperor NAPOLEON must be aware that he leaves at this day the ROMAN question precisely on the same terms as it was when he took it up in 1848. The Pope had at that juncture been left at the mercy of his subjects, and political passions had risen so high round the Vatican that an expedition to Rome, meant to screen the Pope from personal outrage, was justified in the opinion of all reasonable men. Anything beyond personal protection, and a safe retreat from the midst of his revolutionized subjects, could not and should not have been extended to the Pope. All efforts to prop up or reform his Government were made in vain, and their utter futility is now emphatically acknowledged. The Pope will soon be once more in the hands of his subjects, and, were these determined to be rid of him, it is doubtful whether even the 1,205 hirelings from Antibes could do more for their new Sovereign than favor his second flight. The Pope can be a Sovereign on no other terms than those of the boundless protection of a foreign Power; and we do not see how this protection can ever be found compatible with his pretensions as a self-standing potentate. We hear that "the supreme spiritual office of the Head of the Church requires for its free and full exercise the perfect independence of his person;" that "the independence of his person cannot be secured without exemption from all temporal superiors;" that "this exemption requires a sphere of his own;" but for all that we are not convinced either that Papal sovereignty and sovereignty in Rome is a necessity, or that such a sovereignty fulfils the condition of securing the personal independence of the Pontiff and the free exercise of his office. Could it even be proved that Providence has set apart Rome and her territory as the residence of the Head of the Church, and that the act of CONSTANTINE, or CHARLEMAGNE or the Countess MATILDA laid the foundation of Papal dominion in the Roman State, all the donations in the world could not, in our modern views of such matters, give the Pope a right over more than the mere lands. The Romans cannot be held in fee simple by any man. The titles of a sovereign over his subjects in our days must rest either on a mutual compact of good-will and loyalty, or on force—force drawn from the people against itself, or borrowed from foreign protection. Whatever zealous Catholics hold to the contrary, the Pontiffs have no better right to sovereignty in Rome than the STUARTS had in England in 1688, or the BOURBONS in France in 1830. The same revolution which gave the people of Parma and Modena the means of ridding themselves of the yoke of their Dukes enabled those of Bologna, Ravenna, Ancona, and Perugia, to drive the Papal Legates from their walls; and European diplomacy, by its recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, sanctioned as much the curtailment of a Papal sovereignty as the overthrow of Ducal tyranny. Can Archbishop MANNING, or any man in the world, draw a distinction between the Romagnese and the Romans? Are not the Romans men? Why should they, against their consent, in spite of the protest they have entered against their fate for a thousand years, be sacrificed to the exigencies of a fancied "independence," of a fictitious "exemption" of the Head of the Church from all temporal superiors? It is his temporal sovereignty and nothing else that makes the Pope's position precarious, and dependent on the good pleasure now of an Austrian, now of a French monarch, now of a French military commander, now of a mere civil Commissioner, and presently of the Chief of the Antibes mercenaries. However true it may be that Emperors and Countesses have given the soil of Rome to the Pope, it is equally undeniable that Providence has not given him the heart of the Romans. There is, we firmly believe, no instance in the world of another community that has lasted so long as the Papal Government, with so strong and deep rooted and unconquerable an antipathy on the part of the subjects. We do not pretend to say that the Romans are not very much to blame for their stiffnecked opposition to what ought to be the most genuine and provident, the most paternal, the best of all earthly rules. But so it is; they will have none of it. There is no reasoning with them on the subject. If Archbishop MANNING or any other Catholic entertains any doubt about the matter, the experiment may and will soon be tried for the hundredth time. Let the French withdraw, and let it be seen how long even the 1,205 Antibes bayonets, which have no business there, will conarive to force the Pope on the Romans.

The Future Residence of the Pope.

The Paris *Monde* of Sept. 11, has an elaborate article to prove that the Pope is fully justified in entertaining the deepest distrust of the Italians, and dwelling on the advantages of Malta as at least a temporary residence for His Holiness:

"We hold it quite natural that the Supreme Pontiff should cast his eyes upon Malta, if the English Government offers him that asylum. That measure of precaution can hurt no one. It would only offend the Italian revolutionists, if they wish to keep PIUS IX. a prisoner, and that very reason would justify his taking measures to prevent their realizing their designs. But it is asked, why go to Malta and place himself under English domination? In the first place, Malta is Italian ground, and close to Italy, and PIUS IX. would thence be in a position to communicate with all parts of the Catholic world. Thence it would be easy for him to carry on negotiations with VICTOR EMMANUEL, when the latter feels a desire to become reconciled to the Church. Administrative centralization not existing in England, the temporary sojourn of the Pope at Malta would in no wise derange the British possession, or impose any responsibility upon Her Majesty's Government. PIUS IX., would be more at liberty there than elsewhere; for, English dominion not being founded on the principles of Cæsarism, it is a species of suzerainty. The Italians do not mean to rest satisfied with merely blockading the Pope in the City of Rome; he would resign himself to that painful situation. The revolutionists want to confine him to his palace. What could VICTOR EMMANUEL himself do? The Italian resolution is also a religious one; it pretends to reform the Church. Did not the French Revolution also attempt to do so? Did it not cause a frightful schism? It is difficult to drive away LOUIS XVI., but hardly had it broken out then it laid hands upon the King. He was at Versailles, in the palace of Royalty; the revolution brought him back to Paris in the centre of Jacobinism. Once at Paris, in October, 1789, the choice of his Ministers was dictated to him by the Constituent Assembly. And he changed the prison of the Tuileries for that of the Temple when the hour of his death arrived. We shall not say that the Italian revolution would imitate that tragedy. We know the times are milder. Has the object of the revolution changed? No, assuredly; and in effect it shows itself in Italy under the form of schism and heresy. What is not to be feared from Italian craft and hypocrisy? It is on that point only that the Italian revolutionists surpass the French. They demand that PIUS IX. should come to terms, and there is not even the basis for a negotiation. The Piedmontese, the Mazzinians, will one day find themselves in Rome by accident, and all will be over. Such is the perspective. The revolution, although possessing a satisfactory capital in Florence, demands Rome. It is not Rome that it wants—it wants to lay hands on the Pontiff, to strike the Church in the head. What discontent, what perturbation in the different States of Europe, should PIUS IX. be made captive in Rome! All the sovereigns will applaud the idea of the English Government; it rescues them from a great embarrassment, for they are no longer in a position to interfere in Italy. And on the hospitable rock of Malta PIUS IX. would be able to wait until the tempest had blown over."

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Count Bismarck's Diplomatic Shrewdness.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1866.

A Frankfort paper relates a fresh instance of Count BISMARCK'S diplomatic skill and resource, which, if not true, is certainly very *ben trovato*, and worthy of the keen and wily statesman to whom it is attributed. As the story runs, when M. BENEDETTI first touched upon the tender chapter of rectification of frontiers in favor of France, Count BISMARCK expressed his regret that he could not possibly yield a single foot of German land in the direction of the Rhine, but that he was prepared, in order to recognize the services rendered him by the neutrality of France, to modify the frontier of the Province of Posen with a view to the reëstablishment of Polish nationality. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS is related to have jumped at the proposal and to have replied that the French Government would be still better pleased by the realization of a project of this kind than by the acquisition of a Territory on its eastern frontier; orders were at the same time given to M. BENEDETTI to urge the Prussian Minister to keep his word within a short delay. It need hardly be said that the astute BISMARCK had no difficulty in finding evasive answers and gaining time. Meanwhile, away went Gen. MANTEUFFEL to St. Petersburg, where an anti-Prussian coalition was preparing, carrying with him, as a talisman wherewith to bring Russia to better sentiments, no less a document than a copy of the dispatch by which the French Government declared itself ready to cry "quits" if Polish nationality were reëstablished. The talisman, skilfully employed, had full effect; the relations between St. Petersburg and Berlin, became most cordial, and BISMARCK had thus played off against each other the two European Powers which were most likely to give him trouble. It was after this that he replied to a Polish deputy in the Chamber, "If this House there is no representative of Poland, there are but representatives of Prussia." It is a good story, if it be nothing more.

RUSSIA.

The Death of Gen. Mouravieff.

From the Paris Temps, Sept. 13.

Gen. MOURAVIEFF was found dead in his bed in the country. Did he die, as is stated, of apoplexy? There was a time when it was said that men of mark in Russia rarely died a natural death. No one in Europe has forgotten the cynical ferocity with which this blind servant of the Czars spread terror, ruin and punishment throughout his Government of Lithuania, and determined to obliterate in that unhappy country every trace of the Polish element. MOURAVIEFF was recalled from his post, but we know that the imperial favor was bestowed on this gloomy tormentor, and that a letter of the Russian sovereign publicly thanked him for his inappreciable services to his country. He was again brought upon the public scene by the attempt made on the life of the Emperor by KARAKASOFF, and was appointed president of the commission charged with the inquiry into that matter. He set himself to work at once, and soon succeeded in making out of what probably was but the outcome of an individual an immense conspiracy. A portion of the labors of this Commission has been published, which reads like a reminiscence of TACITUS. Nobody escaped from suspicion. Owing to the wanderings of imagination, suspicions and delations, he succeeded even in bringing a member of the family of his master into complicity with the attempt. But he found one day that he displayed too much zeal; he was dismissed from the presidency of the Commission, and the Commission itself was dissolved. His papers, however, remain, and there are many persons in Russia whom the shade of the sanguinary MOURAVIEFF will haunt for many a day.

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

Appeal to the United States.

London papers state that the Committee of Deputies in Crete have agreed to the following address to the President of the United States:

MR. PRESIDENT: The Greek Island of Crete, the native country of Jupiter and Minos, glorious in the ancient times and happy, insignificant to-day and unhappy, sighs before the Christian world under the heavy yoke of the Mussulman. Taking up arms with the rest of Greece in the glorious struggle of 1821, in order to gain its liberty, it has suffered all the woes of the history of that epoch, which is only a series of tragedies. Our fathers had whitened the plains with their bones during that nine years' struggle, and thousands of women and children captured had been sold as slaves, even the elder of whom had done their part in the pitiful drama. We had by general good fortune gained all of the country of the island and one of the strongest fortresses, and we hoped that the time had come for us, like our Greek brothers, the happy hour of liberty, but we were disappointed. Our sacrifice not being considered sufficient we must suffer new dispensations. Inexorable policy had delivered us anew to the Ottoman yoke, first under the name of Egypt and then under the Sultan. The three great Powers, in order to soften the injustice, promised us on the 10th of February and the 8th of August, 1830, in the protocols of London, at least paternal government and assigned rights, but unfortunately even these little benefits the Government of Candia denies us. This action of diplomacy was unjust and against the nature of things, and showed how human work and that of wise men come to nought, for from that time the island has never been quiet to enjoy the blessings of peace, but is always in convulsion, and sometimes struggles for its only desire, its freedom, and sometimes for the performance of the promises made in the protocols. In 1833 there was a revolution which was drowned in blood. In 1841 another had the same fate. In 1858 we asked the restitution of our rights, and the putting in execution of the Hatti Humayoun, but nothing was given except false promises. In 1861 a part of the people, on account of the oppressions and injustice of the Governor, and by their ignorance, fell for a moment into the traps of the Catholic propaganda, believing that by that means they would gain their liberty. A long task, Mr. President, would be the relating of our sufferings, in which every right thinking observer must sympathize. Heavy taxes, and disproportionate to our poor gains, we pay in different ways, and none of the benefits which the subjects of every well-governed kingdom obtain do we have. Tribunals we have only in name, and justice is a thing unknown to us; the Government is the arbitrary will of the Governor. Our children, from the lack of schools, are marred in the darkness of ignorance; in no public position are we accepted; our evidence before the tribunals has not the same weight as that of the Ottomans. The evil that the Mussulmans do us is seldom punished; religious toleration which is in the proclamation is perverted and made vain. We ourselves, from the little means we have, support our clergy, and, with little exception, our schools. Our language, which is the language of the country with Christian and Ottoman, is not accepted at the tribunals; the Government collects only the taxes without rendering us any of the simplest benefits. Such is, in a few words, our condition, the bettering of which we have asked many times from our Government. This year in the month of May we asked of the Sultan in the peaceful and respectful way which is fitting, relief from the heavy loads, equal justice, the execution of some governmental reforms, of those promised us by the protocols, and the accomplishment of the published Hatti-Humayoun, which many times have been promised to the Christians, nothing being given. Unfortunately the Sublime Porte thought fit to throw contempt on our first petitions without examining them, but to insult us, and threaten our chiefs that it would imprison them in the fortresses unless they have written promises never again to make complaint to it, and sent many soldiers and ships in order to injure us. Being in such a desperate condition, we took up arms to sustain ourselves against violence and maintain with our blood the sacred rights which as reasonable creatures we have the right to demand. The struggle which we have entered on is great, as we are few and weak. We have before us the colossal power of one of the Empires, but we have confidence in our rights, and commend the unequal struggle to the God who is the strength of the Powers of the Old and New World, being ready to sacrifice ourselves all for this. By origin and religion, by language and tradition we belong to the Greek race, and our proper place is a part of the kingdom of Greece. Such is the statement of the case. And what does the Ottoman Empire gain by us? Being subject to it we accomplish nothing except continual and periodical disturbances and collisions, while being united with our mother race, beside the bettering of ourselves we will complete the influence of that nation which by the absence of its members is made unsound. Mr. President, if injustice in your mother land was set right by the sacred struggle which through the Divine blessing was conducted to triumph by the ever-to-be-remembered WASHINGTON, how is ours justified? We should be happy if we had only the shadow of the benefits which your country gained in that epoch. Being in such a condition we, the respectfully undersigned representatives of the Cretan Christian people, dare to ask, Mr. President, the intercession of the great democracy over which you happily preside, in order that our matters may obtain attention from the cabinets of the great European Powers. Blessing the Highest for the prosperity and strength of the glorious democracy of the United States of America, we take the liberty of subscribing ourselves the humble servants of your Excellency, the representatives of the Cretan people.

[Here follow the signatures.]

CHINA.

A Chinese Military Court—Summary Execution of Disaffected Officers.

From the Hong Kong Mail, July 28.

The age of romance is not yet over in China—if indeed the tales of secret intrigues and violent deaths which so abound in the past annals of Eastern nations come under that denomination. The following paragraph, taken almost *verbatim* from the Shanghai N. C. *Daily News*, describes a recent act which, though perhaps a hard necessity, is worthy of the man who perpetrated it:

It appears that the Viceroy had reason to suspect two of the commanders of the Yangchow forces of carrying on intercourse with the Nienfei leaders, so he determined to decapitate them as an example; but as an understanding was believed to exist between them and their troops, it was desirable to carry out the sentence elsewhere than in their camps, to avoid disturbance. A messenger was accordingly sent to inform them that the Viceroy was displeased with the reputed efficiency of their men and excellent arrangement of their camp, that he was coming down in person to inspect them. Accordingly, on the 5th ult., L. made a rapid journey to Yangchow, was received, of course, with all honors, expressed himself delighted, and requested the two Generals to return with him to Nankin, to receive more at leisure his assurances of esteem. They obeyed, of course, and were probably surprised to find a court improvised *en route*, themselves brought before it as prisoners, accused of treachery, and ordered to be decapitated. The sent

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FORGERIES IN BOSTON.

Arrest and Conviction of the Perpetrator.

From the Boston Traveller, Sept. 26.

It will be recollected that on Saturday, the 27th of January, checks were paid at several banks in State-street, which, it was subsequently ascertained, were all forgeries. At the Merchants' National Bank two checks, one of $2,306 and the other of $2,603, signed by Messrs. STONE & DOWSER, brokers, at No. 28 State-street, were presented and paid. The National Bank of Commerce paid two checks, amounting to $4,807, signed by Mr. JAMES HAMMETT, broker, whose office is in the *Traveller* building—the checks being offered by different individuals. At the Third National Bank, a check signed by J. H. CLAPP & Co., brokers at No. 33 State-street, for $5,000, was paid. The Second National Bank also paid a forged check, signed by Messrs. BURNETT, DRAKE & Co., bankers, No. 88 State-street, for $2,600.

On the same day a check for $4,207, signed by Mr. E. P. WORSTER, broker, No. 7 State-street, was offered at the Mount Vernon National Bank, but the Teller refused to pay it, as the Internal Revenue stamp was marked "P. E. W.," instead of "E. P. W." A check signed by J. W. DAVIS, banker, No. 26 State-street, for $2,500, was also presented at the Hide and Leather National Bank, but the Teller required the person who offered it to bring parties to prove his identity, and the man left, stating that he would immediately return, but he did not again make his appearance.

The forgeries were not generally discovered until Monday morning, the 29th of January, when Chief of Police KURTZ was notified of the affair, and Detectives J. W. BAKER and J. S. HUNT proceeded to "work up" the case. These officers finally became satisfied that a man named JOHN WILLIAMS *alias* Cannon, a well-known New-York "professional," was the person who offered the checks at the banks, and they obtained a requisition and they left with it for New-York on the 17th of July last, and there ascertained that the man they were in search of had been arrested the previous day by Col. WOOD, of the United States Secret Detective Service, upon suspicion of being connected with a gang of counterfeiters. Col. WOOD informed the officers that he should certainly have WILLIAMS, but, after waiting a week, the officer left for Boston, the United States official stating that in three or four days more he would be ready to deliver the suspected man to him, and would telegraph the exact time to him. After stopping a week in Boston, Mr. BAKER made another visit to New-York, and remained there about a week, the District-Attorney telling him that the person in custody would soon be delivered to him.

The Detective left the requisition in the hands of Deputy Sheriff MCGONAGLE, who placed it in the hands of the jailor in charge of WILLIAMS, and then came on to Boston, the New-York officials repeating their previous statements, that he (BAKER) should be informed when the prisoner was ready for him. BAKER waited for ten days, and not having received any intelligence from New-York, made a third visit to that city, and was there informed that WILLIAMS was still in jail. He soon discovered th t this story was false, that notwithstanding the requisition of Gov. FENTON was in the office of the jailor, WILLIAMS had been let out, and was at liberty. On the 26th of August, Mr. BAKER found him in Thirty-ninth-street, New-York, arrested and locked him up in a hotel, and the next morning run him up to Harlem, and took the cars for Boston, determined to be fooled no more by the officers of that city.

WILLIAMS was indicted by the Grand Jury of Suffolk County, and his trial took place in the Criminal Session of the Superior Court, yesterday, before Judge VOSE, resulting in his being convicted of passing the forged checks upon the National Bank of Commerce, Mr. ALGERNON S. LINCOLN, Teller of that Bank, and Mr. JOHN BENNETT, Discount Clerk; HENRY W. PERKINS, Teller of the Mount Vernon Bank, and Mr. JONATHAN W. SOREN, Teller of the Third National Bank, testifying positively that WILLIAMS was the man who offered the checks. Mr. F. K. KIMMEL, a New-York engraver, also testified against him. There are other indictments against him, but he will probably get a sentence of at least five years' confinement in the State Prison for the offence he has been convicted of.

WILLIAMS is 32 years of age, and is called one of the smartest men in his "profession" for passing forged papers.

The detectives experienced considerable difficulty in ferreting out WILLIAMS, and evinced great persistency and skill in following up the trail after they had once entered upon it, notwithstanding the difficulties and opposition they met with. WILLIAMS has served once sentence in a Philadelphia prison.

THE NORFOLK FORGERIES.

A Newspaper Publisher and Government Agent the Alleged Criminal.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Old Dominion, Sept. 25.

The city has been filled with rumors concerning the forgeries committed by C. C. FLINT, late proprietor of this paper, and as we were as much in the dark about the real facts in the case as the public, we determined to wait until the truth could be ascertained, which we now lay before our readers. Mr. FLINT left the city two weeks ago this evening, for New-York, accompanied by his wife, and was expected to return on Tuesday. On Thursday his wife came, having left him in New-York for the purpose of arranging matters for himself, and secure, as she supposed, the payment of his indebtedness at the Exchange National Bank. To secure the amount which he owed at the bank, Mrs. FLINT deeded the office of the *Old Dominion* to a trustee for the benefit of the bank. It seems from this that the office had been deeded to his wife some time ago. Mrs. FLINT was ignorant of the real situation of affairs, and woman-like, acted to clear her husband's honor from anything which might be cast upon it. Even the President of the bank, after having received the deed, had no idea that forgery had been committed, and assured Mrs. FLINT that he could discover nothing criminal in the affair, and that everything could be arranged. However, Mr. WALKER'S suspicions were aroused late on Saturday afternoon, and steps were taken to investigate the nature of sundry Government vouchers upon which Mr. FLINT had drawn money. It did not take long to find that the bank held $6,000 of vouchers, nicely forged by Mr. FLINT, and to secure the bank an attachment was levied on the *Old Dominion* office at 9 o'clock Saturday evening, so that between the deed and the attachment, the bank is well secured. The First National Bank holds one of these forged vouches for $2,460, which will be a loss. It holds another for $1,240, which was taken from responsible parties in the city. The Security Trust and Insurance Company are the heaviest losers. They hold $6,300 worth of these forged vouchers, making the total amount, so far as heard from, $15,990. We are informed that officers, accompanied by interested parties, left the city Saturday for the purpose of finding and arresting the perpetrator. Mr. FLINT had gained the respect and confidence of all who knew him, and his position as Chief Accountant in the Navy-yard enabled him to forge vouchers at pleasure. His position was, practically, that of a Government detective, so far as the issuing of Government vouchers was concerned, as his name was the last one to be indorsed, and was necessary before the voucher could be used. Consequently, vouchers presented by Mr. FLINT, in person, as a Government officer, would naturally be taken for genuine paper. No blame can, therefore, be attached to the officers of the banks. Indeed, it is a wonder, that with his character, supposed integrity, and position as Chief Accountant in the Navy-yard, he did not victimize the banks to the tune of $50,000 or more. He could have done it very easily. As our neighbors have undertaken to give a clue to Mr. FLINT'S place of birth, &c., without any real knowledge of the facts, we have thought it best to give the facts in the case. Mr. FLINT was born in Alexandria, Va., hence neither "New-England" nor "Illinois" can receive the *curse* of his birth. For a few years prior to the war, he resided in Chicago, Ill, where he married his wife. The real sufferer in this case is his wife, and when she learns the crime committed by her hitherto honored husband, she will feel the crushing blow with all its force of shame and disgrace. For her, as a lady of estimable character, her friends and the public cannot help but feel the keenest sympathy.

Since the above has been in type, we have learned that Mr. FLINT did not own the *Old Dominion* office, but that he was simply an agent for a Mr. CROKS, son of Mrs. FLINT by a former husband.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Conviction of Goss for Attempting the Murder of his Wife in Lewistown—A Singular Story of Crime—Curious Line of Defence.

Correspondence of the Buffalo Express.

LOCKPORT, Monday, Sept. 24, 1866.

The first day of the second week of the Court has been consumed in the trial of one Goss, indicted for attempting the life of his wife by shooting her with a pistol in December last. The facts in the case show a degree of depravity on the part of the accused for which we should expect to look in the crime-infested haunts of New-York rather than in the quiet rural abodes of this county. The defendant is a farmer, and lived in the town of Lewiston, upon what is known as the Tuscarora Reservation. He was married to his present wife in 1852, and lived with her until the Summer of 1865 without difficulty, the fruit of their union being four children. In June, 1865, a girl, MELVINA CARPENTER by name, came to work in the family of defendant. A criminal intimacy sprung up between the two, which continued till Fall under the same roof which covered the heads of the outraged wife and children. The parents of the girl, ascertaining the progress of this disgraceful intimacy, took her away from the house. In December, 1865, the defendant eloped with the girl, and remained in Canada with her in a state of criminal relation for six weeks. The evidence of this cohabitation was received as supplying a motive for the attempt to murder the wife.

Two attempts upon the life of the unhappy woman are shown before the one upon which the indictment is based. During the previous October the defendant obtained his wife's assistance in holding a ladder while he applied some plaster to the roof of his house. The bucket dropped from a considerable height upon the head of the woman, knocking her down, but not seriously injuring her. During the same month the defendant came home late at night from Lewiston, and called his wife out of bed to partake of some lemonade which he manufactured. It was prepared in a tumbler and a cup, the first being given to Mrs. Goss, and the latter to one of his children. The woman merely tasted it, and discovered an extremely bitter taste, to which she called her husband's attention. He touched his tongue to the liquid, threw it out, and rinsed the tumbler. The child experienced no bad effects from the lemonade, but Mrs. Goss was seized with tremblings, and became weak and faint, the attack lasting two hours, and manifesting the ordinary symptoms produced by the administration of strychnine. She had knowledge of the fact that there was a quantity of the poison in a certain bureau drawer, and, upon examining this drawer, she discovered to her horror that it was open, and the powder gone! Upon speaking to her husband the next morning about it, he said it was quite likely that some of the strychnine which he carried loose in his pocket might have been absorbed into the lemon. The evidence of these two attempts was admitted to give color to the attempt of Dec. 17, which completed the infamous catalogue of crime.

It appears that some weeks before this last attempt, Goss circulated a story that suspicious-looking men had been seen hanging about the house; that a man carrying a club had inquired for him; and finally, that he had been attacked in his barn by some ruffians, and exhibited some scratches on his face as evidence of the fact. He ostensibly became alarmed for his safety, armed himself, and induced several of his neighbors to come to the house and watch nights with him. On the evening of December 17, after two of his friends were at their posts, fully armed, he affected to become suddenly alarmed for the safety of his wife and children, and hurried them away toward the house of one of the neighbors. Mrs. Goss and her children had passed not more than ten feet beyond the gate, when a pistol was fired, the ball striking her at the back of the shoulder, causing a painful wound. A second shot followed immediately, and Goss set up an outcry like the whooping of an Indian, and exclaimed that he was shot, showing two bullet-holes through his coat.

He claims that both shots were fired by a concealed assassin. On the part of the people it is alleged that the whole performance was a deceit practiced to cover his intended murder, and that both shots were fired by himself. He produced at the time a revolver with none of the cylinders empty, but one was found upon him some time after with one load discharged, the bullets of the others exactly matching that which had wounded Mrs. Goss. The charge of the Judge dwelt with much emphasis upon the facts, and the Jury, after a short absence, returned with a verdict of guilty. The punishment affixed to this crime is confinement in State Prison for not more than ten years. A more degrading revelation of domestic shame, and a blacker example of fiendish wickedness has not lately occurred in this country. The detestation of every honest man will follow the wretch to his merited punishment.

MYSTERIOUS CASE.

A Penitent, Dying Criminal Wishes to Make a Confession—His Paramour and Probable Accomplice Prevents it and Attempts to Hasten His Death.

From the Troy Times, Sept. 20.

Four years since, a man with his family, which consisted of a woman with whom he was living, although not his wife, and three children, came to Troy and took up his residence in an obscure street in the Fourth Ward, the father subsequently securing employment in a tailor shop of the city. All that could be learned of them was that they had come from Providence, having formerly resided in Newark. They had no relatives or friends in this part of the country, no acquaintances in the city, and, indeed seemed to have alighted upon Troy as if by chance. The father was addicted to intemperate habits, and the woman, who seemed to have complete control over him, from some unexplainable cause possessed a physiognomy and general bearing which make up a character capable, when occasion demands, of almost any depth of crime. The man was consumptive, and each Winter was more or less troubled with the presence of the disease which ultimately carried him to his grave. Last Winter he was confined to his house, and during February was compelled to take to his bed. A prominent physician of the city was then called to attend him, who remained in charge of the case until the death of the victim, which occurred a few days since. It became apparent, not only to the physician about the patient himself, that he would never arise from his bed. The city missionary and the pastor of one of our churches were in attendance upon the sick man from time to time, and a few weeks before his death, he announced to his spiritual advisers that he had experienced a change of heart. Day after day, as he lay stretched upon his bed, he expressed himself as burdened with some confession which he desired to make, but withheld it from fear of the woman with whom he lived, and also that it would implicate others whose names he was unwilling to give. After his professed changed of heart, as was advised by the clergy that he either ought to marry her, (for he had frankly admitted that she was not his wife,) or else send her away. Marry her, he stated, he could not, and desired that she should leave him. She refused either to marry or leave him, and watched him with a crafty vigilance, never allowing any one to be with him except when she was in the room. Night after night she remained up for this purpose, and when she temporarily laid down, reclined upon a bed near that upon which the sick man lay. Repeatedly he made an effort to be alone with his physician, and when a brief audience could be gained, vaguely hinted at the outlines of some terrible crime with which the woman and himself were connected. It was gleaned from him that his real wife and the mother of the three children, and this woman's husband had died about the same time, while residing in Providence; that he and the woman had been living together previous to these two deaths, and that shortly after that event they removed to Troy. A few weeks since, one night, a young man while charitably assisting the family, (for they were supported by one of our city churches at this time,) being in an adjoining room, heard a quarrel between him and the woman, in which the former begged her to allow him to confess, and finally threatened to do so in any event; to which she was heard to answer "You confess if you dare, and I'll have something to say!" The mother of the sick man resided in Rochester, and he desired the woman to send for her, which she repeatedly refused to do, and destroyed a number of letters he had written to his mother urging her to come to him. He finally induced a young man who spent much time in caring for him to write to his mother for this purpose, and she arrived a few weeks before his death, but the woman would never suffer them to be together alone. Her fear that he would reveal something was only equaled by her apparent anxiety for his death. Reaching the house one morning, the physician was informed by the sick man that the woman had made an attempt to poison him the night before by an overdose of morphine, and the symptoms of the patient seemed fully to establish the truth of this statement. The case of the man in a physical point of view excels almost anything upon the medical record. For three weeks before his death, his stomach could not receive a morsel of food, and nothing but ice water passed his palate. His flesh had entirely disappeared, and his limbs could easily be encircled by the thumb and finger between the knee and thigh. A week before his death, he was, in reality, a living corpse. His limbs, his nose, his face and hands were dead, cold and clammy; but the flame still flickered, enabling him to converse feebly but reasonably. At 3 o'clock in the morning of the day upon which he died, he suddenly raised up in bed, called to the young man sitting up with him, and begged him to go at once for the missionary physician as he was about to die, and must make a confession before passing away. The physician reached the house, but already the vigilant paramour was in the sick room and on guard. He drove her from the room, and urged the dying man to proceed. Three times he essayed to tell his story, but as often stopped, saying it would implicate others. Upon being asked how many, he said four. Questioned still closer, he designated his mother and this woman as two of the four, and refused to mention the others. It was a struggle between conscience and affection or criminal fealty, and one of the latter triumphed. He became unconscious soon afterward, and died at 7 o'clock of the same day. The man was buried by the church that had cared for him, but his secret has not been revealed.

Love Freaks in Mississippi—An Uncle Becomes Enamored of His Niece, and Elopes with Her.

From the Panola (Miss.) Star, Sept. 15.

Quite an excitement was raised on the streets of our usually quiet town on Thursday last by an occurrence of an uncommon nature in this vicinity, the facts of which, as near as we could learn them, are about as follows:

It seems that the tender passion had existed in the breasts of a couple of parties of the opposite sex, (relatives, unfortunately—an uncle and niece,) living near Grenada, and as such a thing as marriage between them could not be entertained by their relatives, they determined to take matters in their own hands, and accomplish their wishes by the only method known to them—elopement. Accordingly, with that intention, they took the freight train on Wednesday last, when everything seemed to favor them, and arrived in this place in search of a parson and a license. But in this case, as in others we have heard of, the course of true love was somewhat ruffled—no license to be had—the cruel laws of the State of Missouri forbid it. Meanwhile time sped on. The relatives, particularly those of the young lady, had started in pursuit, and on Thursday at noon the never-failing express upon which the unbleached GUILFORD is always found, ready to carry passengers from the depot to our town, arrived freighted with the party antagonistic to the would-be marriage. Matters were soon brought to a crisis, as it did not require the argus eye of a metropolitan policeman to spy out the stopping-place of the fugitives. On learning of their whereabouts, the pursuers immediately proceeded thence, and meeting the would-be bridegroom, made a most murderous attack upon him, in which he was somewhat injured, and but for the interference of the outsiders would, no doubt, be now on the other side of Jordan. As it turned out, however, the frightened lover managed to make his escape, and the last heard of him he was going at the top of his speed through the woods, minus its hat. The lady in the case is now in the custody of her friends. We suppress names.

A Case of Crim. Con. and a Shooting Affair.

From the Binghamton Republican, Sept. 24.

The Oquago House in Deposit was the scene of an affair that has created considerable excitement, both in that place and in Binghamton, one of the parties being a resident of the latter place. It is the old story of woman's folly and man's seducing wiles. It seems a gentleman of New-York sent his fairer, and as he supposed, better half, to Volonia Springs to rusticate during the warm days of the summer months, and while there she became acquainted with a gallant and fascinating resident of Binghamton who was also spending a few weeks there with his wife whose health needed recuperation. This acquaintance ripened into friendship, and from friendship to intimacy, which culminated in the sad affair for all parties at Deposit on Saturday night. The cool weather we have had for the past few weeks rendered New-York comparatively endurable and free from dangers in the way of epidemics, and the anxious husband was desirous of the return of his fair spouse. She wrote to him that she would leave Saturday night for home, and accordingly Saturday night found her at Deposit on her way thither. Somehow or other she met there by her new-made acquaintance, who engaged a room opposite the one occupied by the lady. The husband, who had been detained by business, and was anxious to rejoin the absent wife, left New-York early on the evening and arrived at Deposit late at night. Repairing to the hotel, he found her name registered upon the books, and learning the number of the room, took a light and went up to it, when the door was opened by the lady, who likewise very unceremoniously put out the light he carried, and otherwise appeared very much disconcerted. A light was again struck, when the husband alleges he saw some one under the bed, and drawing his pistol, he fired at him, but the wife knocked his arm down as he shot, and the ball took effect in the seducer's knee. Another shot was fired after he had reached his room and shut the door, but the thin panneling rendered little resistance to bullets, and a random shot took effect in the intruder's breast, passing through and lodging under the shoulder-blade. Both shots are very serious but not dangerous. Dr. BURR left for Deposit this morning to extract the balls. It is feared the shot in the knee will necessitate the amputation of the leg. The injured husband started for home on the next train, leaving his unfaithful spouse to follow her own inclinations.

The story told by the husband varies a little from that of the injured man, who says he was standing behind the door when the husband entered, and in his endeavors to make his escape from the room fell, when he received the first shot.

A Fourth-street Scandal—A Tug Captain Runs Away with Another Man's Wife.

From the Buffalo Express.

A singular elopement took place in this city last week, in which a well-known tug Captain and a Mrs. H—— are the principals. It seems that during the absence of Mr. H. in the army, quite an intimacy sprung up between the Captain and Mrs. H., who were next door neighbors on Fourth-street, and that on the return of the soldier, who, by the way, is badly given to indulging in the flowing bowl, this *liaison*, was not broken off, but rather increased in strength, and became so apparent as to arouse the suspicions of the Captain's injured wife, who one day encountered the seductive grass widow on the street and administered to her severe castigation with her own hands. When the victim arrived at home, her husband gave her another "censuring." The matter created considerable scandal along the street, and it would be a difficult matter to decide which party had the sympathies of the neighbors, for the enamoured couple appeared to be congenial spirits, while the other half of each were spoken of in terms which indicated each to be respectively a disagreeable companion. Matters continued to improve "no better very fast," until one day last week, when Mrs. H., who possessed a house and lot in her own name, disposed of the same, sending her husband the unfortunate Mr. H. to New-York, with instructions to purchase a canal boat, and promising to forward the money to pay for it by draft. He had not more than fairly started on his journey before she packed up her movables and with the Captain departed for some region of bliss unknown, taking with her all the money and two children. Mr. H—— was in New-York at last accounts, awaiting the arrival of the draft to pay for his canal boat; and the Captain's unfortunate grass widow was considerably excited, but not likely to lose any flesh through inflammation of the neighborhood, as, from what we talk it they do not say much much, suggest the relics unite their fortunes and trot along together, and call it a fair swap.

A Young Frenchman Destroys His Life by Taking Laudanum—Letters Left by the Deceased—His Previous History.

From the Chicago Times, Sept. 15.

On Wednesday evening a young Frenchman named LEON MOQUIN, residing on the corner of Quincy and Clark streets, deliberately committed suicide by taking laudanum. At about 5 o'clock he asked the keeper of the boarding-house, Mrs. CHICOINE, where he was stopping, for a glass; he shortly afterward returned it to the lady, saying it was the last time she would be able to do such a favor for him. She inquired the reason why, and he told her he had just taken laudanum enough to end his existence in a short time. Holding up the empty vial, he informed her he had just taken 2½ ounces of the poison. Mrs. CHICOINE, startled at such an announcement, burst into tears, and called her husband; but young MOQUIN only smiled, said it was all right, and he did not wish her to trouble herself about the matter. He almost immediately fell into a comatose state, from which no means could arouse him. Dr. E. J. WEBSTER was called, and every possible means tried to save his life, but in vain; he died at 10 o'clock in the evening.

MOQUIN was a very intelligent young man, and had been employed about ten days before as book-keeper in the brewery of BIN & LAPARLE, at Cottage Grove. He was about twenty-six years of age, and had been in the city about eighteen months. His mother and several brothers now reside in Montreal, Canada, where he formerly lived for some time. Among his friends, both there and in Chicago, he bore a good reputation. Of the causes that led him to the commission of the fatal deed little is known. For ten days he had been out of employment, and it is supposed that in a fit of hypochondria he took the fatal potion. After his death several letters were found in his room, written very neatly with a lead pencil, in French, upon a single large sheet of printing paper. The letters were addressed to his friends in Canada and to one or two of his immediate acquaintances at his boarding-house. He asks his mother to pray for his soul after he is gone; he desires his brothers to kiss his little niece and nephews for him; he directs CLARA to pray for him, and to mourn for him at least a month; he gives directions about his interment, and the payment of the expenses of the same; he informs Mademoiselle HUDSON, who is now reported to be living in Montreal, and is the daughter of a wholesale merchant there, that he intended to have married her within two years.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW BUREAU AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Medical and Surgical Relief of the Out-door Poor—Opening of the Dispensary and Consulting Rooms on Monday—Days and Hours of Attendance—The Diseases Treated—The Medical Board —Duties of Patients.

On Monday next the new institution entitled the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for the Out-door Poor will begin its work at 10 A. M.

This building, wherein medicine and medical advice will be given and surgical operations performed free of charge, is situated in Twenty-sixth-street, immediately below the gate entrance to Bellevue Hospital on that street. The structure has, in its details, been already described in the TIMES, and needs no further mention in this particular at this time than to sum up what has been already said in detail—that it is in every respect admirably fitted to its purpose—the lower floor, with its large dispensing hall and consulting rooms, being all that is required for the necessities of this department, while the upper floors have been so constructed as lecture halls and laboratories that there is no other institution of a like character in the City to rival it for comfort and convenience of arrangement.

The main object of this article is to call the attention of those needing relief to be afforded at this institution, to the plan of its working, so that they may not only understand its purposes clearly, but learn how to profit by them without confusion and loss of time. In a previous notice of the proposed plan of operation, it was said that the gentlemen of the institution would visit the poor at their homes, and there administer medical or surgical relief. This is a mistake. Their operations could not possibly cover so wide a field as this would open up to them. An important object with the Bureau is to relieve the pressure on the hospitals both at Bellevue and Blackwell's Island, and to decrease materially the expense of working those establishments. This they will do by treating such cases at the Bureau which do not demand hospital care and discipline with that treatment. They will further aid it by putting an end to the trickery of idle impostors who feign sickness or sores when "out of office" that they may have the Winter comforts of the hospital.

Scarcely less important than the economy exercised in these and other directions, however, is the benefit to be derived from the institution, by the out-door poor who do not avail themselves of hospital relief. There are thousands of unhappy creatures in the City who toil and suffer daily. To seek hospital aid is perhaps to deprive a helpless family of its support. Fathers and mothers upon whom little ones depend for bread, cannot afford the luxury of a hospital when sick or injured. A day's rest in their miserable homes swallows up a sixth of the week's wages. How can they become inmates of a hospital, even if it offers a cure in a week or two? So they slave on till the rotten thread snaps, which a little timely advice might have saved from premature decay. In helping these and such as these, the Bureau can do a great and good work.

DAYS AND HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

As before stated, the entrance for patients is at the door leading into the Dispensary from Twenty-sixth-street, where there are two large halls—comfortably seated, ventilated, and heated when necessary—one for males and one for females. In this Dispensary Department the apothecary and his assistants will be in attendance daily (Sunday excepted) from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., from the 1st of October to the 1st of March, and during the remainder of the year from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on Sundays from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. The superintendence of this department is intrusted to Dr. FRY, a gentleman who for sixteen years has been Chief Apothecary of Bellevue Hospital, and of that on Blackwell's Island since its erection.

The following-named diseases will be treated at the Bureau, and the proper instruction or medicine, or both, there given. Each class of diseases will be subdivided into two departments, male and female.

Diseases of the Skin—Consulting hour, 10 A. M.; Room No. 4.

Diseases of the Digestive System—Consulting hour, 11 A. M.; Room No. 2.

Orthopedic Surgery—Consulting hour, 11 A. M.; Room No. 5.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear—Consulting hour, 12 M.; Room No. 4.

Surgical Diseases not Specially Named—Consulting hour, 12 M.; Room No. 3.

Diseases of the Male Urinary System—Consulting hours, 12 to 2 P. M.; Room No. 5.

Diseases Peculiar to Women—Consulting hours 12 to 2 P. M.; Room No. 1.

Diseases of Children—Consulting hour, 1 P. M.; Room No. 2.

Diseases of the Chest—Consulting hour, 1 P. M.; Room No. 3.

Diseases of the Nervous System—Consulting hour, 3 P. M.; Room No. 2.

THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Consulting Physicians—Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., President of the Board; Alonzo Clark, M. D.; B. W. McCready, M. D.; Geo. F. Elliott, M. D.; Alfred L. Loomis, M. D.; Theodore G. Thomas, M. D.; Austin Flint, M. D.; J. Foster Smith, M. D.; Austin Flint, Jr., M. D.

Consulting Surgeons—James R. Wood, M. D.; Alex. B. Mott, M. D.; Lewis A. Sayre, M. D.; John J. Crane, M. D.; Stephen Smith, M. D.; J. W. S. Gouley, M. D.; F. H. Hamilton, M. D.; H. A. Sands, M. D.; W. H. Van Buren, M. D.; H. D. Noyes, M. D.

Attending Physicians—Francis Delafield, M. D.; G. W. Humphreys, M. D.; —— Lusk, M. D.; J. Bayley Done, M. D.; Walter Gillette, M. D.; Chas. H. Ludlum, M. D.; G. S. Johnston, M. D.; C. C. Lee, M. D.; H. G. Piffard, M. D.; W. A. Hammond, M. D.

Attending Surgeons—J. W. Southack, M. D.; N. R. Moseley, M. D.; J. P. P. White, M. D.; Le Roy M. Yale, M. D.; Howard Pinckney, M. D.; L. Demainville, M. D.; George A. Quimby, M. D.; —— Nealis, M. D.

The above-named consulting physicians and surgeons form the Consulting Board, by whom the attending physicians and surgeons are appointed, two to each of the specialties named. The attending physicians and surgeons above-named are those now in immediate charge of the Bureau. The following are set down as rules for the guidance of applicants for relief:

DUTIES OF PATIENTS.

1. All persons admitted to the benefit of this Bureau shall conform to the rules and regulations thereof, and directions and prescriptions of the physicians and surgeons in regard to medicines, diet, and other matters necessary to their welfare, and shall take care of, clean, and return to the Bureau, all phials or gallipots delivered to them, and in case of neglect or disobedience shall no longer be entitled to the benefit of this Bureau.

2. Changing from seats or places assigned to patients, and loud talking, are not to be permitted; but order and decorum must be maintained while in the rooms.

3. As soon as the patients shall have been prescribed for and furnished with medicine, they shall immediately retire.

4. Lying-in women are not patients of this bureau, but cases may be attended when medical aid is necessary, and they may receive the care of any consulting or attending physician or surgeon, or his substitute.

As far as human foresight can reach, quickened by philanthropic motives, everything has been done by the gentlemen with whom the project of the Bureau originated, to secure its successful working in relieving the sufferings of the poor, which they themselves have no means to allay, and which a dozen hospitals cannot cover.

The project has been entertained for many years, but delayed in action by members of the Commission, for good reasons as they supposed no doubt, until eventually the zeal and logic of Dr. ISAAC TAYLOR bore down all opposition, and the Board of Commissioners, with a unanimity which is worthy of talk if they do not say much much, suggest the relics added to the now all but numberless charitable institutions of the City another, no less important than any of its elder sisters.

It is the duty of all sympathizing with suffering to make known to the indigent poor, who might otherwise not learn it, of the existence of this institution, of the admirable arrangements made for their service and comfort, and of the superior character of the medical and surgical advice and treatment which will be here given them.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Closing Session—Appointment of the Committee on the Division of the Diocese—Increase of the Stipend to Missionaries—Adjournment Sine Die.

The annual Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church of New-York held its closing session yesterday in St. John's Chapel, Bishop POTTER presiding. The attendance was small, the important business of the Convention having been finished on Thursday. The session was opened with prayers, after which reports were read from the Committee on Ministerial Education and the Parochial Fund Committee, neither of which contained facts of public importance.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.

Bishop POTTER announced the following gentlemen appointed by him under the resolution adopted at the previous session as a Committee to inquire and ascertain the feelings of the people of the Diocese both lay and clerical upon the subject of a division of the Diocese—said Committee to report the result of their inquiries at the next annual Convention:

Rev. Dr. Haight, Chairman; Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Rev. Dr. A. H. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Tucker, Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Rev. Dr. Bostick, Rev. J. Livingston Reese, Gov. Fish, Gov. King, Lieut.-Gov. Floyd Jones, F. DePeyster, Esq., O. Meads, H. E. Pierrepont, Esq., Edward Jones, Esq.

INCREASING THE STIPEND OF MISSIONARIES.

The earnest appeal of Bishop POTTER in his annual address, that the people of the Diocese should increase their exertions for the spread of the Gospel among the poor, seemed to have produced its effect upon the members of the Convention, for, when the subject came up of increasing the fund set apart for missionaries, it drew forth very decided and unanimous expressions of approval. It seems that this fund has heretofore only amounted to about $30,000 for the entire Diocese—a sum which, as Dr. MONTGOMERY truly remarked, was contemptible and disgraceful to a diocese that boasted the Episcopal residence of the American Church. Out of this small fund about sixty missionaries receive their annual stipend, amounting heretofore to only $150 per year each. These missionaries do all the work that is done by the Church in this Diocese toward spreading the gospel among the poor, and the arduousness of their labors, their constancy, and their self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of their Divine Master, were feelingly set forth by Dr. MONTGOMERY, Dr. HIGBY, Dr. WASHBURNE, S. P. BUGGLES and others. The result of the discussion was that the Committee on Missions were authorized to increase the missionary fund to $20,000, and clergymen and laymen were requested to urge upon their congregations the importance of liberal contributions to the fund, and renewed zeal in promoting the missionary work. Bishop POTTER said that he had no doubt he would be able to report at the next annual Convention fifteen, and perhaps twenty, more missionary stations in a flourishing condition, provided the means were provided for a decent support to the men who labored so arduously in this department of the Lord's vineyard; but it was a saddening thought, when he looked around and saw the spiritual destitution that existed in different parts of the Diocese, to be reflected that men could not be found to supply the want because of a lack of pecuniary means to meet their limited temporal necessities.

ADJOURNMENT.

At the close of the discussion on the subject of missionaries, a letter was read from a gentleman whose name was not given, offering to give $50,000 for the purpose of creating two new dioceses in the State, on condition that they should be named the "Brooklyn" and "Albany" Dioceses.

There being no further business before the Convention, the members joined in singing *Gloria in Excelsis*, and after the reading of prayers the Bishop declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Four Rowdies Create a Disturbance in a Lager-Beer Saloon—The Proprietress Assaulted and Severely Beaten—Her Recovery Doubtful.

On Wednesday evening four rowdies entered the lager-beer saloon, No. 822 Third-avenue, situate on the corner of Fifty-fourth-street, and after remaining there for a short time, began making a great noise. Mrs. ELIZABETH RUSSE, the proprietress of the saloon, remonstrated with them, when they abused her most shamefully, calling her by the foulest epithets, and refusing to leave the premises. The uncle of Mrs. RUSSE ordered them out, when the ruffians made an assault upon him, following him behind the bar and beating him severely. Mrs. RUSSE at this juncture interfered, when one of the men whose name has since been ascertained to be JAMES CULLEN *alias* Curley, dealt her a terrific blow on the head with a club, knocking her down. The gang of desperadoes then ran off and escaped. From the descriptions given by the waiters, Officer MAHONEY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, soon succeeded in arresting CULLEN, DANIEL LOONIE and PATRICK LOONIE, on suspicion of being concerned in the assault. On Thursday morning the three prisoners were arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Yorkville Court, when the case appearing to be one of simple assault, they were released on bail.

Yesterday morning Coroner NAUMANN received information that Mrs. RUSSE was in a critical condition, and he soon after held an *ante-mortem* examination, when the following evidence was elicited:

Elizabeth Russe being sworn, deposed: At 6:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening last I was in the saloon sitting down at a table; four men were standing up at the bar and were very noisy; I requested them to stop, as they were not the only gentlemen in the room; they then commenced using very abusive language, calling me everything they could possibly think of; I made them no answer, but turned my back to them; they continued to abuse me; I arose from my chair, and told one of the party unless he used better language he must leave the house; I then saw that the man who afterward struck me was behind my chair; I told him to leave if he could could not use better language; one of the party then went behind the bar and struck my uncle; I went behind to protect my uncle, one one of the party said, "Bring him out, that's the man I want;" they then threw my uncle on the floor and were beating him, when the man who had been abusive to me, I think his name is Cullen, advanced to me and struck me over the head with a heavy stick he had in his hand; I was knocked senseless on the floor, and do not know what occurred after that.

Augustin Baur testified: I reside at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue; I keep a wine saloon under Mrs. Russe's place; on Wednesday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, I was sitting at my desk writing, when I heard an unusual uproar in the saloon up stairs; I at once ran up, and saw a man whom I have identified by the name of James Cullen, or Curley, strike Mrs. Russe over the head with a heavy stick; I saw him use the full force of his arm; he was a large, powerful man; she fell to the floor insensible; as they came there my uncle was lying across a chair, and when I got there; thereupon I took up a chair to defend the woman from further violence, and then went down stairs for help; when I returned the men had fled.

Thos. P. Soper, testified: I reside at No. 938 Third-avenue; I was at Mrs. Russe's place on Wednesday evening; at the time of the fracas I and another young man were sitting at a table and Mrs. Russe was talking to us; the men who committed the assault were standing at the bar; they were making considerable noise, and Mrs. Russe requested them to keep quiet; one of them said, "We pay for what we get," and Mrs. Russe then said that it was no more than he should do; she then turned her back to them, and they commenced to abuse and blackguard her; one of the men went behind the bar and struck her uncle, and pulled him from behind the bar toward the back part of the room; two of the men held him while Cullen struck him over the head; Mrs. Russe went to save her uncle, and when a short distance from Cullen he advanced and struck her over the head with a heavy stick, knocking her senseless into one corner of the room; they then ran out.

John Jacob Russe, the husband of the injured woman, testified: I did not know anything of the beating until I arrived home at ten o'clock; the men had then been arrested by Officer MAHONEY, of the Nineteenth Precinct; he found them secreted in a stable; these men were James Cullen and Daniel and Patrick Loonie.

Alex. Hadden, M. D., testified: I reside at No. 255 East Fifty-first-street; I was called in to attend Mrs. Russe on Wednesday evening; she was suffering from an extensive contused and lacerated wound on the top of her head, a little to the left of the median line, about six inches in length; the scalp had been detached clean from the skull; she had lost a considerable amount of blood, one of the large arteries of the scalp having been divided; the wound from its extent and character was the result, without doubt, of a severe blow with a blunt instrument; her habits of life and temperament warrant me in saying that she is not free from danger; she is liable to inflammation of the brain from the wound direct.

Carl Brun, M. D., of No. 205 Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth-street, corroborated the above testimony.

The case being then given to the Jury they found the following verdict:

"That the said ELIZABETH RUSSE was injured by a blow or blows on the head from a heavy stick, at the hands of JAMES CULLEN, and that DANIEL LOONIE and PATRICK LOONIE were accomplices."

Both the brothers LOONIE have been arrested and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,

issue of *May and November* interest reached its maximum to-day. The next issue, in conversion of 7.30 ₱ cents. and for other purposes will be the 5-20s of 1865, *January and July* Interest. The three issues of 1862, 1864 and 1865, heretofore on the market, and all with May and November coupons, amounted on the 1st of September instant to $776,422,500. The total at present is about *eight hundred millions*, involving the payment of Gold Interest on the 1st of May and 1st of November every year of $24,000,000 at each period, or $48,000,000 a year. The propriety and convenience, therefore, of dividing the payments on the future issues of 5-20s, will be readily appreciated. The conversion of 7.30 ₱ cents. hereafter will be made into July and January 5-20s of 1865. The 1881 6 ₱ cents. are also provided for at the same half yearly dates, together with the old 5 ₱ cents. of 1871 and 1874. The 10-40 years 5 ₱ cents. fall in on first of March and first of September.

The advance in the Funds late in the day to 109@109¼ for the 5-20s of 1865, May and November, was mainly influenced by the announcement that no more will be issued. The 7.30 ₱ cents. were also firmer. All descriptions of the Funds of the United States begin to feel a fresh impulse from the continued ease and cheapness of money, which the experience of the present week in the market amply confirms.

The Exchange on London fell off ¼ ₱ cent. to-day, while Gold was ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. dearer than on Thursday. The standard drawers on London were not willing to accept 108 ₱ cent. at their own counters, but their Bills were bought from second hands at this figure, leading to the impression that the speculation of some of the Bill Brokers for Saturday's steamers, earlier in the week, is not a success. The sales of Gold were at 145@145¼ ₱ cent., with some disposition to make the cash Gold scarce for next week's deliveries. The demand to pay Customs was again large to-day.

The Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange increases in volume, and to-day there was a special excitement in New-York Central Shares, which rapidly advanced toward 2 o'clock to 115@115½ ₱ cent. Part of the rise was undoubtedly due to the anxiety of certain parties to cover their outstanding *short* contracts. Although the capital embraces no less than 250,000 shares, there is seldom so much as one-tenth the amount afloat in and around Wall-street available for employment and delivery among and between the Brokers. During the recent period of comparative quiet in the price and movement of the Stock, a considerable *short* interest was created by borrowing the Stock and selling it out for cash; and on the rapid advance this week from 106¾ to 111½@112 ₱ cent., some concern was of course created among these sellers. After 2 o'clock the extreme advance was not maintained, although the quotation is still 3@4 ₱ cent. above the sales of yesterday. In Erie Shares the changes from yesterday's advance were not material until late in the day, when the price went up to 79¼ ₱ cent. The Fort Wayne Shares were taken hold of last night and early to-day, at 106¾@106¾, and advanced to 108@108¾ ₱ cent. Northwest Preference Shares sold up to 71@71¼ ₱ cent., and there was a demand for the Common Stock at an advance of ½@¾ ₱ cent. Hudson River sold up to 125, and Rock Island to 113@113½ ₱ cent. Reading was a fraction easier than yesterday, and Michigan Southern steady.

The Miscellaneous List was lower on Mariposa Preferred, the reaction being from 32½ to 29½ ₱ cent., firm on Cumberland and Quicksilver, and rather weak on Western Telegraph. The Border State Bonds were ½ ₱ cent. cheaper for Tennessees and North Carolinas. Of the former, we remark considerable realizations last week and early in the present week on the Speculative parcels, at 72½@73 ₱ cent., causing a reaction to 71½@71¾ ₱ cent., which is attracting buyers for another advance.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The market continued excited on the Railways, and prices for the most part firm.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅝	96¾	Northwest	56⅝	57
U. S. 5-20s	111¾	112	N. West Pref.	69	71⅛
U. S. 7.30s	106	106¾	Rock Island	112½	112
N. Y. Central	110½	114	Fort Wayne	106¾	107¾
Erie	78¾	79¼	Cumb'land Coal	53¾	55¼
Hudson	124½	124½	Quicksilver	54⅜	53⅝
Reading	116¾	116¾	W. U. Telegraph	56¼	55¾
Mich. Southern	87⅞	88¼	Mariposa Pref.	32⅜	30¾
Illinois Central	123	123½	Ohio Certificates	25⅜	25⅞
Pittsburgh	88	89	American Gold	145	145¾
Tennessee 6s	72¾	71⅛	Bills on London	108¼	108

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	110
Merchants'	115	Irving	163½
Mechanics'	115	Metropolitan	128
Union	122	Citizens'	120
America	137	Market	112
Phœnix	106	Shoe and Leather	111
Tradesmen's	140	Corn Exchange	117
National	112	Continental	103
Seventh Ward	108	Commonwealth	106
State of New-York	110½	Atlantic	102
Commerce	118	Park	148
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	31	Manuf's & Merchants	104
Ocean	105¾	Central National	115
American Exchange	117	Fourth National	106¾
Pacific	160	Ninth National	115
Chatham	140	Oriental Bank	125
B'k of the Republic	111	City Bank, Brooklyn	125
Bank of N. America	110		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95	Han. & St. Jo. Con	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94¼	Lack. & West'n Bds	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1 st Mort	99	Del. L. & W. 2d M	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Del. L. & W. 3d M	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	111½	Tol. & Wab. Eau. Bds	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 6s-'76	111	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68	96
Erie 1st mort. 1876	107	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	81
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	99½	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	75
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	93½	Chi. & R. I., 1st mort	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	96	N. J. Central 1st M	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102	N. J. Central 2d M	102
Hud. R. 7s, S. F. 1883	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s, conv., 1867	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96¾
Harlem 1st M. '66-'72	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	83½
Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1869-'72	105	Cleve. & P. 2d M	96
Mich. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82	112½	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	93
Mich. S. & N. I. 8s. 1st M.	110½	Miss. & Mo. I. & G. 1st M.	61
Mich. So. 7s, c. 1875	106¾	Chi. & Al. Bonds	80
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	99	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88¼
Ill. Cen. 7s, c. 1875	106¾	Pennsylvania R. R. bonds	80
Alton & T. H. 1st M	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	89¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. Int'l Bds	89¼	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort	91¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87½	Joliet & Chi. 1st m	102
Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv	89	McGregor West. 1st M.	55
Han & St. Jo. Ld G	100		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,655,588 03; including for Customs, $556,000; Gold Notes, $202,000. Payments, $13,502,979 84. Balance, $86,957,958 12.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,931,364. The following is the summary of the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT. WAREHOUSED. WITHDRAWN.

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,455	$683,458	418	$187,210	883	$365,690
Man. of Cotton	570	189,993	118	37,298	324	92,813
Man. of Silk	271	280,709	66	66,051	168	234,736
Man. of Flax	978	252,643	262	76,256	635	104,461
Miscellaneous	319	151,343	216	57,164	1,294	215,786
Total	3,493	$1,558,046	1,008	$373,318	2,226	$854,804
		373,318				1,558,046
Total entered		$1,931,364	Total marketed			$2,412,910

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 12th inst. is before me, in which you inquire if carriage-makers are allowed, under the present Internal Revenue Law, to deduct from their returns of sales the value of such articles entering into the manufacture of carriages as may have already paid the manufacturers' tax. In answer, I have to say that under the new law a long list of articles previously taxed is exempted. Some of these articles are materials and component parts, exempted where the complex article into which they enter is taxed; and in some cases the complex or ultimate article is exempt where the materials and component parts have been taxed previously.

In this respect, however, the law adopts no general principle, and double taxation is just as clearly recognized in the law as single taxation; and where double taxation is specially provided against, the cases are made the exception and not the rule. And following the list of exempted articles is a proviso declaring that the exceptions shall in all cases be confined exclusively to the articles enumerated, and in the state and condition specified in the epumeration, and not to articles in any other form, nor to manufactures from said articles.

The new law exempts spokes, hubs, bows and felloes, poles, shafts, arms and wheels not ironed or finished; springs and wire made of steel; axles made of iron or steel, rivets, nuts, washers and bolts used in the manufacture of vehicles or carriages, and also paints. But the iron and steel from which many of these articles are made are subject to an impost or excise duty, also the leather, cloth and trimmings. And the finished carriage is liable to a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*, without any deduction whatever of articles or materials, taxed or untaxed, which enter into the construction of the carriage.

If any assessor has allowed deductions of any kind from the value of the finished carriage before assessing the tax, he has done it on his own responsibility and without authority of law, and measures will be taken immediately to correct the erroneous assessment.

Yours, respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, that when leases are executed in duplicate, triplicate, &c., all require stamps as originals, but mere copies are exempt. If notes are given for the consideration of a lease, they must be stamped as well as the lease.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Messrs. CLITHERALL & JONES, Mobile.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue instructs the Assessors that dry barrels are exempt from taxation, but all barrels and casks for beef, pork, lard, pickled fish, wet paints, &c., are taxable. That the exemption on building-stone does not apply to fire-places, mantels, window-caps, sills, and other articles of traffic, or made on special order. All manufactures of stone, &c., are liable to an advalorem tax of five per cent. Soda-water is exempt, but sarsaparilla, pop, root or like beer, is not exempt.

Packing-boxes are understood to be boxes used by the manufacturer, merchant or jobber, to inclose goods after they have been sold, in order to secure safe and easy transportation. Boxes used for putting up goods before sale, and without which the goods could not be offered for sale, and which are sold as part and parcel of the goods, are not technically known as packing-boxes. Thus, box s for putting up cigars, spices, starch, salt, shoes, &c., are not packing-boxes. Packing-boxes made of paper or other material than wood, except those made for friction matches, cigar-lights and wax tapers, are taxable. Wooden ware is construed to mean articles and implements made exclusively of wood for kitchen and household use, excepting furniture; but such articles as churns, boxes, kegs, firkins, fish-kits, saw-frames, ladders, pumps, sashes, blinds, mantels, window-frames, doors and frames, are liable to an advalorem of five per cent,

In reply to a correspondent, we have to state that the Secretary of the Treasury issued, some time ago, instructions to the Assistant Treasurers, and to the Collectors of Customs designated as Depositaries at Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati and Charleston, under which they are required to keep on hand unbroken packages of Internal Revenue Stamps for sale at the same rates of commission as are allowed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. All National Banks designated as depositaries of public money are also required, by instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, to keep for sale, in such amounts as the public shall require, and at the same rates of commission, Internal Revenue Stamps, which they may purchase from the Assistant Treasurers or designated depositaries first named, or from the Commissioner. The rates allowed are as follows: In sums of $50 and upward, two ₱ cent.; $200 and upward, three ₱ cent.; $500 and upward, four ₱ cent.; $1,000 and upward, five ₱ cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale or the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 28, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 10 bbls. Ashes, 9,567 bbls. Flour, 440 bbls. Corn Meal, 36,874 bushels Wheat, 154,487 bushels Corn, 23,780 bushels Rye, 21,317 bushels Oats, 15 pkgs. Cut Meats, 122 pkgs. Lard, and 304 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair demand, including Pots at $9 50 and Pearls nominally at $12@$12 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at former prices.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate demand and steady.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request at previous figures; Java at 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21¾c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 16¾c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16¾c.@17c., in gold ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in brisk demand at firmer and buoyant prices. Middlings, 38c.@40c., ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last 6,500 bales, against receipts of 971 bales.

The Columbus, Ga., *Sun* says: "From a slip of an old copy of the *Enquirer* of 1828, handed us yesterday, by one of our leading citizens, we learn that the 'first bale of cotton ever sold in this town was brought to town' on Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1828, 'by a gentleman from Gwinnett County.' It was of a superior quality and was bought by Mr. MABARRET, of Augusta, at 12½c. ₱ lb. The paper was requested to say to farmers that 'the highest prices, in cash,' could be had for cotton 'brought to our market.'"

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,199
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	22,088
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	470,991
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports since Sept. 1	18,702
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	307,282
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309

DRY GOODS—There has been quite a spirited business in progress, since our last, and prices of desirable styles of domestic cottons have improved, in view of the rise in the raw material. Domestic woolens are also held with considerable firmness, and there is a lively movement in the more seasonable fabrics. Foreign goods are less urgently sought after, and prices are irregular, with decided heaviness in all other than the choicest goods. The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 22½c.; Great Falls M, 21c.; do. do., S, 19c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 40c.; Amoskeag A, 33c.; Canoe, 13½c. Prints—Pacific, 19½c.; American, 18½c.; London Mourning, 18½c.; Empire, 12½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyer's I. X. L., in fair demand. Shirts—J. W. L., Standard Dress, No. 275, $32; do. do. do., No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron Garrote, No. 1, No. 20 Enameled French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Cuffs—Byron, Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50, less 30 per cent. Ticks—Amoskeag, A C A, 60c.; Hamilton, 37½c.; Albany, 14c. Stripes—York, 34c.; Pittsfield, 14½c.

FISH—The leading kinds have been in fair demand within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, and sound lots of low and medium grades have been quoted firmer. Toward the close there was rather less buoyancy in the market, under an effort on the part of some speculative holders to realize. Sales since our last, 16,700 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 75@$10 50; very poor to choice Extra State at $8@$13 50, chiefly at $8 15@$11 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 50@$12 25 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 75 @ $10 50
Extra State	8 00 @ 12 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 75 @ 14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 50 @ 12 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 30 @ 15 00
Extra Genesee	12 50 @ 15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 50 @ 16 50

Southern Flour continues quiet but steady. Sales since our last 500 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for poor to good, and $13 50@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in brisk demand and firmer, including Superfine at $6@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Sales 2,000 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand at $4 40@$4 60 for Western, $4 60@$4 75 for, Jersey, $4 90 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 95 for Baltimore, and $5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 950 bbls. Also 40 puncheons Brandywine at $26 25 each.

GRAIN—Prime Wheat has been held with much more firmness, in view of the extremely light supply available, but transactions have been restricted. Sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels, including White Michigan, at $3 05@$3 15; old Milwaukee Club at $2 25; good new No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $2 57 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less active, and prices have declined, the market closing heavily. Sales since our last add up 151,000 bushels at 90c. for unsound; 90c.@92c., closing at 90c. afloat, and 91c.@92c., closing at 91c. in store, for sound Mixed Western; 96c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Oats are in active demand at advancing prices, including Chicago at 50c.@55c., and Milwaukee at 56c.@58c.; new Ohio at 57c. ₱ bushel. Sales 115,000 bushels. Rye is in fair request and buoyant, including Western at $1 05@$1 08, and Canada at $1 28@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Sales 13,700 bushels. Barley has been quiet, but steady. Nothing new in Malt. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with September 25, Messrs. GEORGE L. JONES & Co., notice thus: The Flour market has ruled very firm during the week, and a lively business has been done. The supply is increasing, but the demand is fully equal to it. Receipts for week, 13,519 barrels. Shipments for week, 23,196 barrels. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 ₱ barrel; to Boston and Portland, by Grand Trunk line, $1 40; to Buffalo by propeller, 60c. The Wheat market has been very active during the past week, a spirited demand having prevailed for all grades, and notwithstanding the decided improvement in Lake Freights prices close 12c.@15c. higher. The purchases have been chiefly on milling orders, and speculation has formed but a small feature in the trade. The greater part of the arrivals proving to be No. 2 and No. 3 Spring, the transactions have been principally in these grades. The crop has continued to come forward slowly, on account of the recent very unfavorable weather; but as we are now having some bright, sunshiny days, the arrivals are likely soon to increase. The proportion of No. 1 in the receipts is only one-sixth against about seven-eighths last year. The proportion of No. 2 is about one-half, the remaining three-eighths consisting of No. 3 and rejected. All the Wheat that proves unsound, sprouted, damaged or deficient in weight, is classed in these last two grades, and the two higher qualities are kept up strictly to their former well-known superior standards. The No. 2 is an excellent article, and our city millers have shown that they can make from it their choicest brands of Flour. It weighs 57 pounds per measured bushel, and when cleaned for milling 59 pounds. The inspection reports for the week show that 146 car loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1, 608 car loads as No. 2, 393 car loads as No. 3, and 95 car loads as rejected. Vessels have been scarce all through the week, and Lake Freights have advanced 15@16 cents on Wheat to Buffalo, and 24 cents to Oswego. The rates of lake insurance at present are 1.60 ₱ cent. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 2 ₱ cent. to Oswego. The stock of Wheat in store is reported at 286,247 bushels, of which 45,724 bushels is No. 1, 77,968 bushels No. 2, 110,630 bushels No. 3, and 51,925 bushels rejected. The receipts of Wheat for past week sum up 406,955 bushels, against 408,323 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for week 6,567 bushels by rail, and 383,633 bushels by lake, as follows: 267,572 bushels to Buffalo, 42,809 bushels to Oswego, 16,261 to Cleveland, 11,000 to Ogdensburgh, 16,000 to St. Catherines and 10,000 to Port Huron. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ₱ bushel storage, at $2 09. No. 2 $1 89. No. 3 $1 72. Rejected $1 49. Oats are dull and nominal. No demand for shipment. We quote No. 1 at 35c. and No. 2 at 30c. in store. Receipts for week 7,988 bushels. Shipments for week 245 bushels. RYE has advanced materially, closing at 75c. for No. 1, and 68c. for No. 2. Receipts for week 3,629 bushels. Shipments for week 14,100. CORN has been excited, but closes quiet with part of the advance lost. We quote No. 1 at 62c. Receipts for week, 8,667 bushels. Shipments for week, 650 bushels.

HAY—North River bale has been sparingly offered and has been in good request at 90c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 40@$1 50 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 60c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request at steady prices, including American new at 40.@55c.; old at 10c.@45c.; also foreign at 50c.@60c. ₱ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLSnotices the week's business thus: "We have to report a firm market, with prices unchanged. The consumptive demand, which is considered light for the season, has been sufficient to prevent much of an accumulation of stock. Unlike former seasons, our receipts have been almost wholly of prime and fancy grades, which have met with ready sale at from 50c.@55c. each; 60c., and even higher rates, were realized on early consignments, but, with liberal receipts in the meantime, prices have receded fully 5c. ₱ lb. The market may recover from this slight depression and prices advance, yet we can see nothing at present to warrant it. Advices from London, under date of Sept. 12, report a continuance of unfavorable weather during picking, with repeated visitations of heavy gales which resulted in much damage to the crop. The maturing process was also retarded by cold nights and heavy rains, so that the securing choicest samples of quality and color was not as favorable as when last advised. They quote mid. Kents, choice goldings, at £10@£12; Wealds and Sussex, choice, £7 7s. @£8 8s.; low, £6@£6 15s. B ports from the Continent are conflicting. Receipts for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 27, 1,186 bales. Since issuing the above, an order for 1,500 bales for export has been received from Europe."

HEMP—Has been quiet at former rates.

HIDES—Have been in fair request and held firmly.

LATHS—Have been in good demand at full rates.

LEATHER—Sole has been in rather better request, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, at 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.₱49s.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 45c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, Buenos Ayres, good Light, 32½c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34½c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged all weights, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been moderately inquired for at $1 70 for common and $2 10 for hump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been rather dull but steady, including Eastern Spruce at $22@$25 ₱ thousand feet; Bird's-eye Maple, Logs, ₱ sup. foot at 6c. @7c.; Black Walnut, Logs, 8c.@9c., Black Walnut, Crotches, 15c.@20c.; Black Walnut, figured and blistered, 22c.@$1 25; Yellow Pine Timber, Ga., 50c.@60c.; White Oak, Logs, ₱ cubic foot, 45c.@50c.; White Oak Plank, ₱ thousand feet, $50@$55; White Pine Shipping Brands, $28 50@$30. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "the trade during the week has been fairly active; the most noticeable feature being several large parcels taken from the district for shipments to foreign ports. The demand for New-York and the East has been steady. The receipts have been moderate and in some yards there has been a slight accumulation of stocks. Prices of all descriptions are unchanged and there is not any tendency to a yielding in quotations. Vessels have been in good supply and freights are firmly maintained. We quote: To New-York, $1 ₱ thousand; Bridgeport and New-Haven, $2 50@$2 75; Middletown and Norwich, $3; New-London and Providence, $3 75@$4; Boston, $7 for soft wood, and $8 50 for hard wood; Philadelphia, $3 50@$4; Baltimore, $6@$7; Washington, $6@$8; Richmond, Va., $7@$8, and Petersburgh, $8@$8."

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1863	151,760,886	720	2,025	3,516,000
1864	10,0 0,676	640	3,700	2,3 ,644
1865	10,621,895	2,273	—	1,432,100
1866	14,351,263	1,351	—	961,000

The receipts of Boards and Scantling continue to show an increase, the excess of the third week in September over that of the corresponding period last year being 5,326,588 feet. Our figures also show a slight increase in Shingles and a small falling off in Staves.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1863	164,628,110	17,770	139,381	121,738,915
1864	173,461,527	16,401	166,896	76,223,456
1865	169,468,957	13,694	136,174	17,365,589
1866	111,247,166,907	11,228	118,483	18,447,845

The aggregate receipts of boards and scantling continue to loom up, the excess over last year being now 48,367,960. The receipts of shingles also show a large excess, being equal to 16,764,000, while of staves there is only an excess of 1,964,656 lbs. In timber the e is a falling off, computed at 16,764 cubic feet.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 40c.@57½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been more sought after, especially Resin, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c. @67c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$4 87½; Resin at $4 25@$9 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 12½@$3 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90 @$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 90; Red Oil at $1@ $1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 65@$1 78 for English and American, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in better request to-day, at 25c. @26c. for Crude, 40c.@43½c. for Refined, in bond, and 56c.@60c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and rather firmer. Sales since our last, 6,400 bbls., in lots, at $32 90@$33 for closing at $33 asked, and at $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $29 75@$30 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 9,750 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including all year at $28 75, sellers' option, and $32 95@$33, buyer; November and December, sellers' option, at $28; December and January, seller, at $28, and January, seller, at $27 50. Cut Meats are in demand at 14½c. @15c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@19½c. for Hams; sales 350 pkgs. Bacon is dull and heavy at 15¾c. @16c. for Cumberland cut, and 16¾c.@16¾c. for short rib, ₱ lb. Lard continues quiet and heavy; sales since our last, 445 tcs. and bbls., at 16¾c.@19c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited request at $13@$18 for new Plain Mess, and $18@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 420 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams are neglected. Prime Butter has been in fair demand. We quote the range at from 35c.@45c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@32c. for Western. Cheese is in demand at 5c.@18c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ₱ lb	42 @ 44
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	42 @ 43
New-York State—firkin, second quality, ₱ lb	37 @ 38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, prime quality, ₱ lb	42 @ 44
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ₱ lb	37 @ 38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ₱ lb	40 @ 41
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ₱ lb	37 @ 38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	32 @ 34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ₱ lb	30 @ 32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ₱ lb	40 @ 45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb	35 @ 38
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	30 @ 32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb	23 @ 25
Western States—firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	23 @ 25
Western States—firkins, second quality, ₱ lb	22 @ 22
Western States—firkins, store packed, ₱ lb	20 @ 22
Western States—firkins, common, ₱ lb	17 @ 19

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17 @ 18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	16 @ 17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	16 @ 17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	16 @ 17¼
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	15 @ 16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	14 @ 16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	5 @ 9
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	10 @ 15

RICE—Has been inactive and heavy, including Rangoon at $9 25@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been in moderate demand, including Clover at 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax at $3 45@$3 65, and Timothy at $3@$3 50 ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in less request, including Castile at 18¾c.@19c.; Colgate's Pale at 11c., and Family at 12c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Have been inactive and rather unsettled, including Honduras *Dare*, 55c.@60c.; San Juan 50c; Bolivar, 46c.@47c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@60c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.@50c.; Para, 55c.@57½c., in gold, ₱ lb. Tampico *Goat*, 57¼c.@60c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@45c.; Payta, 42c.@44c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Cape, 50c.@55c.; Madras, 65c.@70c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in better demand and steady in price. Sales since our last, 1,270 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10¾c.@12¾c., and 610 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in more request, at 13½c.@16¼c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 44,000 lbs. at 16c.@19c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 84,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 45,000 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in demand, and held firmly, including Hyson—Common to fair, 90c.@$1 05; superior to fine, $1 15@$1 35; extra fine to finest, $1 40@$1 65 ₱ lb. Young Hyson—Common to fair, 85c.@$1 10; superior to fine, $1 20@$1 40; extra fine to finest, $1 50@$1 80 ₱ lb. Gunpowder and Imperial—Common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; superior to fine, $1 35@ $1 50; extra fine to finest, $1 60@$1 90 ₱ lb. Hyson Skin and Twankey—Common to fair, 58c.@65c.; superior to fine, 70c.@75c.; extra fine to finest, 80c.@ 90c. ₱ lb. Uncolored Japan—Common to fair, 90c.@ 95c.; superior to fine, $1@$1 19; extra fine to finest, $1 12@$1 25 ₱ lb. Oolong—Common to fair, 80c.@ 88c.; superior to fine, 95c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 30@$1 70 ₱ lb. Souchong and Congou—Common to fair, 70c.@80c.; superior to fine, 90c.@1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 70 ₱ lb. Orange Peco —Common to fine, 75c.@$1 15 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been more active and firm. Sales since our last 763 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@16c. ₱ lb. Manufactured is in fair request. We quote:

Tax Paid—Western & City.	Virginia.
Black Work: 5s, 10s, ¼ and ½ lbs.—	
Common	$0 30@$0 40 $0 20@$0 30
Medium	45@ 55 40@ 50
Good and Fine	60@ 72 60@ 70
Navy Ds. and Bs., Common	35@ 40 30@ 35
Good and Fine	60@ 72 60@ 70
Bright Work: ½ Ds. and Bs.—	
Common	30@ 40 25@ 40
Medium	50@ 60 50@ 55
Good and Fine	75@ 1 00 70@ 1 15
In Bond—Western & City.	Virginia.
Black Work: Common	$0 22@$0 25 $0 20@$0 22
Good and Fine	27

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock, BUISLAY MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BUISLAY FAMILY, Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes. THE VILLAGE APOTHECARY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Fanny Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, IOS WITCH MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN and RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, McKee Rankin, &c.; Mesdames Cole, Cane, Henry, Lewis, Rosita, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GRACE DARLING, THE HEROINE OF THE ISLES. Characters by the full company

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, CARTOUCHE, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF PARIS, and the MIDDY ASHORE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, OLD FOLKS AT HOME. EVENING at 7½, FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2, and THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, M. BLITZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD, A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. CAMELS, AN HORRIBLE TALE, THIS HOUSE TO BE SOLD, and SOLON SHINGLE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, and EVENING at 8. OPENING WEEK of the NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, GRAND CONCERT OF SACRED AND CLASSICAL MUSIC. The following artists will appear: Mme. Marie Frederici and Mr. Franz Himmer.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, c rner 15th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, commencing at 8 o'clock. SUNDAY CONCERT. The following artists will appear: Mme. Bertha Johannsen, Mr. Henry Schmitz, Mr. G. W. Cosby, and Theodre Thomas' Grand Orchestra.

Terms of the New-York Times.
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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Newfoundland lines worked for a little while yesterday, just enough to enable the operator to send a few unimportant dispatches, when they again gave out. The mails of the steamship *Cuba* arrived last evening. We give from our foreign files an interesting summary of the political and military situation in Europe.

GENERAL NEWS.

No time has yet been fixed by the Coroner to resume the investigation into the circumstances of the killing of Mrs. ELIZA MILLER, in Philadelphia. The adjournment arose out of the belief that facts would be brought to light in a few days tending to strengthen the case against the prisoner, and the Coroner is awaiting the action of the detective officers. There has not yet been any discovery of the ring taken from the finger of Mrs. MILLER, nor of the razor, which was carried off from the house. WILLIAMS, the accused, admits that he was at the house early on the morning of the murder, but denies that he committed the deed.

Mr. WALTER BROWN, the Portland oarsman, the Boston *Journal* says, feels aggrieved by the intimation in some of the papers that he sold the race at Springfield. He states that a boat was sent for him to row in there which he had condemned, and in which he refused to row, but he was persuaded to do so to prevent disappointment on the part of the crowd. Before he entered the race he distinctly stated that he did not expect to win the race, and did not row with that intention. He stands ready to row any man in the country for any reasonable sum or for the championship.

A writ has been issued by the United States District Court at Norfolk, for an injunction against the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The injunction was issued in favor of the Adams Express Company, upon the grounds of alleged violation of contract by the Railroad Company. The National Express Company some months ago were granted the privilege of transporting their freight over the road upon more favorable terms than those made by special agreement with the Adams Express Company, and hence the application for an injunction.

A case is now on trial at Milwaukee, Wis., in which the plaintiff claims a division of the proceeds of a partnership existing between him and the defendant in 1858. The business of the firm remained unsettled for years, and after the partners separated, but before the firm was dissolved, the defendant became rich out of the business. The plaintiff claims a large amount as his part of the proceeds of the business.

The Philadelphia papers state that one hundred dollar counterfeits on the Central National Bank of New-York, were in circulation in that city on Thursday. In the words "maintain it," on the right of the Goddess of Liberty, an *i* is inserted for *t* in "maintain." The faces of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, on the back of the note, are very indistinct.

The Livingston *Republican* states that at its last session the East Genesee Conference, by a vote of 106 to 21, favored the removal of Genesee College from Lima to some point near the centre of the State. The West Genesee Conference meets the 1st of October, and if it concurs, the removal will probably take place. The new location will probably be Syracuse.

A dispatch from Newfoundland mentions briefly a terrible gale and its disastrous effects on that coast, on Saturday last. A French frigate was lost at St. Pierre, and several coasters were wrecked. Over one hundred and fifty dead bodies are reported to have been picked up at St. Pierre on the following day.

The Providence *Journal* says the loss in the kerosene works of Messrs. SPOONER & SON, in Bristol, destroyed Wednesday, was not so extensive as at first estimated. The entire loss probably will not exceed $6,000, on which there is insurance for $3,800 at the Beekman Office, New-York.

The semi-annual list of dividends payable in Boston in October, amount to over $3,300,000. The earnings of the various corporations during the last six months show them to be in a prosperous state.

A negro boy while engaged in playing base ball at Annapolis, Md., a few days since, was struck in the abdomen by a ball with such force as to cause his death.

LOCAL NEWS.

The annual Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of New-York closed its session in this City yesterday, and adjourned *sine die*. Bishop POTTER announced the names of the Committee on the Division of the Diocese appointed under the resolution of Thursday. The missionary fund of the Diocese was increased from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum, and the importance of renewed exertions for the spread of the Gospel among the destitute of the Diocese was ably presented by different delegates, and unanimously responded to by the entire Convention.

An *ante-mortem* examination was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN in the case of Mrs. ELIZABETH BUSER, who was assaulted by JAMES CULLEN, DANIEL LOONIE and his brother PATRICK on Wednesday night, at the lager-beer saloon No. 831 Third-avenue. As Mrs. BUSER is severely and dangerously injured the Coroner caused the arrest of the two LOONIES and held them to bail as accessories. CULLEN is still at large.

The Republican General Committee met last evening. The case of the contested seats for the Second Assembly District was referred back to the Committee on that subject. The delegates, headed by the name of CHARLES GYER, from the Nineteenth Assembly District, were admitted to seats; the action of the Syracuse Convention was indorsed, and by-laws for the conduct of future meetings were adopted.

In the matter of the petition of six Swedish sailors, to be released from the custody of the United States Marshal, the Court of Common Pleas has rendered a decision quashing the writ of *habeas corpus*. The same matter was up a few days ago before Judge BETTS, of the United States District Court, when, after a full and fair hearing, he gave it as his opinion that it was not proper to set them at liberty.

A block of wooden buildings in Flushing, L. I., owned by WILLIAM and GILBERT WRIGHT, was destroyed by fire Thursday. The explosion of a kerosence lamp was the cause of the conflagration. None of the property in the buildings, which were occupied as stores and dwellings, was saved. Loss, $20,000; partly insured.

An *ante-mortem* examination took place yesterday in Brooklyn in the case of JOSEPH GORMAN, who was shot by the keeper of a house of prostitution. No new facts were developed.

The body of JAMES CONROY, who is supposed to have been murdered and thrown into Communipaw Bay, was found there yesterday. There were evident marks of violence on the body.

The steamship *Bellona*, from London and Havre, arrived yesterday at the Lower Quarantine. She has no sickness among her passengers or crew. One man died at sea, Sept. 15, of cholera.

A hospital for disabled horses of the Metropolitan Fire Department was opened at No. 199 Chrystie-street, yesterday. Seventeen horses can be accommodated.

It is stated that Mr. DUNDAN, Principal of the Catholic Institute School, Jersey City, has been missing since Sunday morning last.

Gold advanced ⅛, and Exchange on London fell ¼ ₱ cent. yesterday. Sales o. Gold 145¼@¼ ₱ cent. The Funds advanced to 112 for 5-20s of 1862, and 109@109¼ for the 1865s. Other descriptions firm. The Railway speculation generally buoyant, with special excitement on New-York Central.

The main feature of the Domestic Produce markets, yesterday, was the increased activity in Cotton, at advanced prices, under liberal purchases by spinners and speculators. There was less animation in Breadstuffs. Corn was cheaper; Provisions were somewhat brisker; Pork was dearer. A better inquiry prevailed for Kentucky Tobacco. Domestic Cottons and seasonable Woolen goods were in lively request. Foreign merchandise was attracting rather more attention. Freights were somewhat more active.

The Moderating Tone of Public Sentiment.

In the political campaigns which are now in progress in New-York and Pennsylvania and in several of the Western States, we are glad to see a more moderate, conservative and pacific tone beginning to prevail. While Congress was in session, the constant appeals of members to violent passions and party prejudices kept the popular mind in a state of the most perilous excitement; and during the later Summer months we have had several political whirlwinds that have swept over the country with a fury which threatened general destruction. The language used on the stump and in the Press has been of a character unknown in the political contests of former times. We have always, it is true, been accustomed to loud and blustering talk upon such occasions; and the frothy diatribes of Democratic and Whig partisans often reached climaxes as lofty as they were ludicrous. But, after all, there were bounds beyond which they never stepped. All parties were agreed upon certain general principles, in which were embraced the fundamental doctrines of the Government, and the continuance of peaceful and friendly relations under all circumstances. But, during the past year, we have had, in many quarters, the wildest and most revolutionary appeals, the most ferocious and sanguinary threats, all poured forth under an excitement as intense as the frenzy of war itself. The very foundation principles of our political structure have been unscrupulously assailed as of no account, and the invectives and menaces against the administrators of our public affairs have been such as are uttered only by revolutionists against the most intolerable tyrants. In fact, what we have been hearing from Radical sources has been more like the wild language we listened to just before the outbreak of the great rebellion than like anything ever before known in this country. Those who suppose that this sort of thing has no influence upon the popular mind and the public action, ignore the facts of our own times and the lessons of history; and those who imagine that it does not at the same time give certain indications of a heated and dangerous condition of affairs in the country overlook the way in which it is received and the nature of the results it produces.

We are sure no intelligent and dispassionate observer has been able to regard without alarm the extreme violence of the partisan displays during the last year. It is evident to those acquainted with human nature and the workings of the human passions that its continuance would make impossible the continuance of peace and the permanent existence of our free institutions. The one and the other depend upon the control of reason in our political affairs, and its ascendancy in the public mind. They depend upon the prevalence of a spirit of compromise, moral conservatism and reverence for law, in the country. They are utterly incompatible with the spirit or the language of violence and vindictiveness, of ultraism and sectionalism, which have been displayed by such men as STEVENS, BUTLER, BROWNLOW, and others of like kidney.

If there has been within a short time a *moderating* of the intensity of political language and feeling, and there can be no doubt that there has been, at least in this State, it may be attributed to a variety of causes. Chief among these is the very powerful and pervasive influence that has sprung from the course of the National Conservatives. It has been felt in a thousand ways and a thousand directions. The great strength of the Conservative movement acted as a warning to the more extreme leaders, and restrained them in pressing the more violent of their schemes, while the people at large have been compelled, upon reflection, to admit the intrinsic justice of the main positions that the Conservatives assumed. The general approval which is now given to the Constitutional Amendment, as a final basis of political settlement between the Government and the lately rebellious States, are proofs of this. It only requires that this ground be adhered to consistently by the dominant party until the States of the South also come up to it, to insure, in due season, a cessation of the wild and threatening turmoil from which the country has so long and grievously suffered. Then, again, we think the reaction of feeling has been helped along by the very extravagance of the madness of those who have lately taken hold of the work of inflaming the public mind to the revolutionary point. The horrible propositions of such men as BROWNLOW can never be accepted by any great body of Americans. The American mind springs from the conception of a doctrine to its practical execution and results; and by its very nature it revolts from the realization of such scenes of carnage and desolation as these madmen suggest. The only other ground we will mention for the remarkable phenomenon of the moderating of political passion even in the midst of a political campaign, is the assurance that is felt on all hands of the approaching *triumph of the Republican-Union Party*, both in this State and Pennsylvania, as well as in the West. Of the fact itself there are few doubters among astute politicians, and the rank and file of both parties are as well aware of it as their leaders. And the influence of this assured triumph in moderating the tone and language of the more radical members of the party, will be easily understood by those who are in the habit of watching the course of parties under analogous circumstances.

We rejoice profoundly over even the appearance of anything like a moderating of the unhappy temper which has of late acquired such a power in our politics. If the glorious institutions of our country are to be maintained in perpetuity, it must be through the dominance of *reason*, not of *passion*.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

We learn from the *National Intelligencer* that "Judge UNDERWOOD and the Chief-Justice have come to the conclusion that *because of the legislation of the last Congress* the adjourned Court cannot be held next month, consequently *the case of Mr. Davis*, with all others, must be postponed to a future day." The manner in which this case of DAVIS is treated by high officials is becoming a scandal to the nation. It seems to be a mere foot-ball, to be kicked about between the President, Congress and Chief-Justice CHASE, each making it in turn the ground of some new reproach against the others.

The President in his message last December represented it as very desirable that DAVIS should be tried, but stated that the Chief-Justice was unwilling to hold a Court for that purpose in Virginia, where alone a trial can be had, so long as a state of war still existed, and while the military law was consequently paramount. In April a proclamation of peace was issued, which seemed to remove this objection—still, no trial was had. The Court was held, however, by Judge UNDERWOOD, who delivered a charge in regard to this case, and then, for some unknown reason, the trial was put over until the next term, which was to be in October. And now we are told that, in consequence of the legislation of the last Congress, the Court cannot be held, and the trial must again go over. What legislation, we should like to know, has brought about this result?

Gov. BOUTWELL, in a recent speech in Massachusetts, said that DAVIS could not be tried by a civil tribunal because he is not in civil custody, but is held under military law. He is not under arrest for treason, which is a civil offence, but on charge of complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN, under the proclamation of President JOHNSON. If this is so, it may shift the responsibility for his extraordinary detention without a trial, but it does not change the fact nor render it a whit more justifiable. If DAVIS is held by military authority, he should be tried by a military tribunal if that is practicable; and if not he should at once be discharged from that custody and handed over to the civil authorities to answer any complaint that may be brought against him. We cannot imagine any possible difficulty in the way of prompt action; and certainly nothing can justify the imprisonment of DAVIS or any other man, for so long a time, without any serious attempt to bring him to trial. He is not only entitled to a speedy trial, in common with every other criminal, but the country is entitled to have him tried.

We cannot help thinking that the Attorney-General can readily find some way out of the dead lock in which this matter has so long remained. As it stands now it reflects no credit on any department of the Government.

PATIENCE CEASING TO BE A VIRTUE.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, a journal of Republican antecedents, supports the Albany ticket in the hope that it may lead to the formation of a National Party. "We are *waiting*," it says, "with an anxious hope to see whether the earnest and honest convictions of the people will not yet prevail over the stubborn party fealty of mistaken leaders." We have been over a good deal of that ground ourselves, and cannot conscientiously hold out any encouragement to the *Commercial*. Its "hope" will grow more and more "anxious" the longer it waits.

A MISTAKE.—We clip the following from the Albany *Evening Journal*:

"The *Argus* says that HENRY J. RAYMOND and WILLIAM A. DARLING both seek nominations from Tammany Hall, and both have been refused."

We cannot answer for Mr. DARLING, but for the other person named we can; and so far as he is concerned the statement is utterly untrue. He has never sought, asked or expected any nomination of any sort at the hands of the Democratic Party, and of course he has never been "refused." We beg to assure persons who have never been to Congress, that a great many things may happen to a man, in the course of a long life, a great deal more heartrending than to be left at home.

AN APPEAL FROM THE EAST TO THE WEST.—One of the most singular political manifestoes that have originated in the prevailing turmoil in Europe, is the appeal (the text of which we publish in another column) of the disaffected Cretans to the President of the United States. An endless field for speculation might be found in this remarkable paper; but it is perhaps as well to refrain from speculation while everything is in a state of upheaval.

Execution of Walter P. Watson.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 28.

WALTER P. WATSON, convicted of the murder of Capt. MENTER, was hung at Newport, Ky., this afternoon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 28.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF LIBERAL SUCCESSES IN MEXICO.

Senor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, received today the following official dispatch from the Mexican Consul at San Francisco, dated yesterday:

"The whole State of Sonora is in possession of our troops, including the port of Guayamas, which was evacuated by the French. This news is positive. Gen. CORONA expects soon to be in possession of Mazatlan.
(Signed) JOSE A. GODOY."

THE TRIAL OF DAVIS.

The various speculative paragraphs published within the pasweek with reference to the trial of JEFF DAVIS, are calculated to mislead rather than enlighten the public mind. So far as the President is concerned, Mr. DAVIS can be tried without let or hindrance whenever Judges CHASE or UNDERWOOD or either of them signify their readiness to take charge of the prisoner, who is held subject to the proper legal process—a *capias* or *habeas corpus*. Of this fact both the Judges named and the attorneys for the prosecution and the defence are well aware, from the highest authority. I learn that there is no conflict of opinion between the attorneys as to the proper course to pursue. All agree that whenever the Court is ready to try DAVIS, he will be delivered at once to the custody of the United States Marshal of Virginia, to whom a writ will be issued at the proper time, directing that the prisoner be brought before the Court.

There are but two obstacles in the way now to the trial of DAVIS in October. The first is found in a doubt among the lawyers, and in this the Judges are understood to participate, as to the legality of a trial at the October session, because it is not a regular term of the Court. Because of this doubt it is proposed not to bring DAVIS to trial until the regular term in November. So far as Judge CHASE is concerned the same objections are urged by him to presiding in the trial as were mentioned by the Chief-Justice last Spring, viz.: that he does not think it is explicitely understood that martial law is abrogated in Virginia, and hence he has advised the President to issue another proclamation, making it clear that civil law is supreme in that State. Judge CHASE himself interprets the new peace proclamation as the President does, viz.: that it abrogates martial law, but on account of the misinterpretations put upon the proclamation by various military commandants the Chief-Justice insists on another proclamation. The foregoing embraces all we have of an authoritative character with regard to the Davis trial. One of the objections raised by the civil officers of the United States Court to taking custody of DAVIS was that they had no safe place to keep the prisoner. To this President JOHNSON responded that DAVIS could be kept in Fortress Monroe, under the control of the United States Marshal with the aid of the military.

GEN. DIX.

Gen. DIX arrived here this morning, and during the day had interviews with the President, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury. His decision with reference to the French mission is not officially announced, but it is authoritatively understood that he has declined it, and that he will continue in the position of Naval Officer. He left for Baltimore and New-York on the 2:45 P. M. train.

A dispatch to the Associated Press adds:

The bond of Gen. DIX as Naval Officer of the Port of New-York was to-day filed and approved before the Commissioner of Customs, and the commission was delivered to him. The General had separate interviews with the President, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Treasury. There is an unauthenticated report that Gen. DIX will hold the office only for a short time, and then accept the mission to France.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President has made the following appointments of Postmasters since my last report: Edward Talbott, Ellicott Mills, Md.; W. McFarran, Glasgow, Ky.; Sam'l Hoyt, Sparta, Wis.; John B. Wolf, Clinton, Ill.; Milton H. Browner, Warsaw, Ill. The Postmaster-General has made the following appointments of Postmasters: Pennsylvania—Geo. Auckorman, Latrobe; Jno. Kleopper, McAlevey's Fort. Kentucky—Jno. L. O'Brien, Shepherdville; Benjamin F. Brown, Greanup. Maryland—Jabez Bush, Carrolton. Illinois—Wm. J. Whiteside, Walkersville; Almond Shaw, Centre Ridge; Jas. L. Smidley, Camden Mills; Peter S. Bickey, New-Rutland; Jas. H. Neal, Rochester; W. D. Lomox, Abingdon; Denis Dean, Wataga. Maine—Jno. P. Hodsdon, New-Portland. Massachusetts—Orrin A. Granger, Southwick; Francis L. Fletcher, Westford. Connecticut—Seth E. Greene, Forrestville; Jas. Cochran, West Cornwall. New-Hampshire—George B. Lake, Kensington. Delaware—John Le Crouch, Middleton.

APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTORS AND ASSESSORS.

The following Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue have been appointed during the past week: James A. Black, Collector, Sixth Missouri District; Joseph E. Webster, Assessor, Second Georgia District; Andrew D. Forrest, Collector, Third Michigan District; William W. Warren, Assessor, Seventh Massachusetts District; John Pitcher, Assessor, First Indiana District; Wm. P. Wells, Assessor, First Michigan District; Thos. Allen, Assessor, Third Pennsylvania District; John R. Finn, Collector, Fourteenth Ohio District; Charles Glanz, Assessor, Eleventh Pennsylvania District; Andrew J. Fulton, Assessor, Fifteenth Pennsylvania District; James MacKin, Assessor, Twelfth New-York District; Walter S. Beckwith, Collector, Second Michigan District; John M. Glover, Collector, Third Missouri District; Alfred B. Getty, Assessor, Twenty-second New-York District; Joseph E. Beebe, Assessor, Third Michigan District.

APPOINTMENTS MADE YESTERDAY.

The following appointments were made to-day:

Collectors—James W. Black, Sixth District, Missouri; Andrew De Forrest, Third District, Michigan; John R. Finn, Fourteenth District, Ohio; Walter S. Beckwith, Second District, Michigan; John M. Glover, Third District, Missouri.

Assessors—W. Warren, Seventh District, Massachusetts; William P. Wells, First District, Michigan; John Petcher, First District, Indiana; Thomas Allen, Third District, Pennsylvania; Charles Glenze, Eleventh District, Pennsylvania; Andrew J. Fulton, Fifteenth District, Pennsylvania; James Mulken, Twelfth District, New-York; Alfred B. Getty, Twenty-second District, New-York; J. E. Beebe, Third District, Michigan.

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has directed the pardon of PETER REPP, convicted at the September term, 1865, of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio, of passing counterfeit currency, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The pardon has also been ordered of BENJAMIN F. CLARK, convicted at the April term of the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

The President has also pardoned under the Amnesty Proclamation DAVID IRWIN, of Texas; J. W. MOORE and JASON R. FRANK, of Kentucky, and J. JACKSON, of Georgia.

WRECKS—CREWS SAVED.

The Vice-Consul at Gaspe Basin, under date of Sept. 15, reports the arrival at that place from the Magdalen Islands of four men of the crew of the schooner *George T. Marsh*, of Gloucester, Mass., loaded with cryolite from Greenland, and bound to Philadelphia. Both vessel and cargo appear to be a total loss, having gone down in seven fathoms of water off the east point of Magdalen Islands. The crew saved themselves, with merely what clothing they had on. The *George T. Marsh* had on board the crew of a Yarmouth vessel, which had been wrecked on a voyage to Greenland for a similar cargo; they were also saved.

INFORMER'S FEES.

Doubts having been expressed as to whether the schedule of informers' fees described in the circular of instructions issued by the Treasury Department on Aug. 14, 1866, is to be applied to proceeds resulting from forfeitures as well as to penalties, the schedule is declared to be, and to have been, from the time of issue applicable to all informers' shares of fines, penalties, forfeitures and proceeds of forfeitures accruing under the provision of the Internal Revenue law cited in the above-mentioned circular.

NAVAL.

Lieutenant-Commander ALLEN O. REED has been detached from duty at the Norfolk navy-yard and ordered to the steamer *Resaca*. Lieutenant-Commander AMES has also been ordered to the same vessel.

CHIEF OF BUREAU OF STATISTICS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

ALEX. DELMAR, of New-York, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department. This Bureau is authorized by the Amended Tariff Act of the last session of Congress.

DOUBTS RESPECTING REPORTED DEATHS.

Senor ROMERO does not credit the Imperial rumor of the death of Gen. DIAZ near OAXACA. Gen. DIAZ, one of the best Mexican officers, is, in the estimation of Senor ROMERO, too good a soldier to allow himself to be surprised by the enemy.

Senor ROMERO does not attach much credit to the reported shooting of M. MONTHOLON'S son, an officer in the French army in Mexico. The details of the news render it hardly possible that it is true.

THE SOUTH.

Views and Opinions of National Politics in Georgia—Jefferson and Madison—The Radicals and the Tendency of their Doctrines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Sept. 24, 1866.

I closed my last with the inquiry if you were on the verge of revolution at the North, and with the remark that your condition seemed to be that of France at the opening of the Revolution of 1792. For weeks we have been watching the game in which you are engaged, and it is not until within the last few days that we apprehend what must be the result of the moves. Lookers on often see the inevitable consequence before the players, and our minds, who are not engaged in the contest, forsee the triumph and the disaster. The attempt of the Democratic Party to galvanize itself into life, at the expense of the generous and enlightened patriotism of the Conservative Republicans, has destroyed the remnant of our hope of reconstructing the Union on the basis of the the Constitution, and gives melancholy force to the assertion of TACITUS: "*Republica forma, laudare facilius quam evenire, et si evenit, haud diuturiana esse potest.*"

The triumph of Congress over the President will renew the attempt to force upon the States its proposed Constitutional Amendment, and offer to the Southern States, dogmatically, the question whether or not they will humiliate themselves to the "eating of dirt," or take the alternative of conquered provinces, held at the will of and governed by the conquerors, with no voice in governmental affairs. By the "eating of dirt" I mean the clause in the Constitutional Amendment proposed that requires the disfranchisement of our noblest, best and purest citizens. The basis of representation on the voting population, that is to say, the same basis that rules in the Northern States, we could not reasonably object to, and would adopt. But to ask the Legislature of any Southern State to disfranchise ROBERT E. LEE, JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, and other patriots who nobly sacrificed themselves to the demands of their States, under the principle of State Rights and independence, in which they were cradled and reared, is to ask a degradation unworthy of manhood, and of those principles of liberty which our fathers wrested from GEORGE III. and established as the fundamental constituents of American independence. A Union man, opposed to secession, and doing all in my power to prevent it, yet when my State, in convention of the people, determined to secede, I felt it my duty, as did many thousands beside, to yield my individual opinions to what I believed to be my primal law of allegiance. The sacrifice cost bitter tears and regrets. How bitter only God and our own hearts know. But it was a stern requirement, and our ideas of political obligation admitted of no hesitation. War ensued, and we discharged our duty to our States faithfully, and to the best of our ability. The issue was against us, and we accepted the decision honestly and with good purpose. As honest and honorable men, we did all that the victorious political construction of the Constitution required of us in reason and with due regard to our self-respect; and whatever more, in such a temper, we may be asked to do, we are ready to perform, to evince our willingness to remedy the injuries of the past and to reinaugurate the Constitution and national prosperity. But we will not—and here I speak for the millions of my countrymen of the South—we will not crawl in the dust before our conquerors, or kiss the hands of those who have smitten us. No. Better a thousand years of territorial government without representation than a sacrifice of one iota of that American pride of character, born in 1776, and which has descended to us hitherto untarnished from our noble sires who gave it birth and nurtured it to maturity. Bunker Hill shall never blush for Yorktown. And palsied be the tongue in the Legislature of any Southern State that shall vote "Aye" to degrade ROBERT E. LEE.

And here, in defence of the position I have asserted, it may not be inadmissable—on the contrary, it may at the present time do good—to take a calm retrospect of the political history of the country. I do not expect you to agree with me in all that I may say. But the opportunity is offered to present to the minds of your dispassionate readers the germ of the principle of State Rights, fostered by JEFFERSON, and which was the leading political doctrine of the Democratic Party, and that died out with that party in 1860. The germ of the principle that influenced us Union men to hold our allegiance to our States as of primary consideration. I do not seek to find fault with your action, but simply to defend ours. *Audi alteram partem.*

By the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain, the Colonies or States, individually, were recognized, each, as separate and independant sovereignties. As such they formed a confederation until 1787, when a Convention of the States called at Annapolis to arrange matters of commerce, was resolved into a Convention "to form a more perfect Union," which Union was consummated in 1789.

Now, is it not reasonable to suppose that the delegates to this Convention, who had just rescued their country from a Government of force, after a fearful struggle of seven years, should deliberately set to work to establish a Government of force, that should hold in subjection to the rest any State or States whose rights under the compact might be invaded. The Government they aimed at, impressed as they were by the wrongs they had suffered under the tyranny of force of the British Government, was evidently a Government of reason. Intending that all differences between States, or States and the General Government, should be settled in Conventions, and not by the arbitrament of the sword. That this was the *mind* of the Convention is shown by the discussions in Convention, as recorded by Mr. MADISON. But as if Providence intended that there should be no error on this point, we find the question of maintaining the Union by force expressly presented to the Convention, and indignantly and immediately repudiated.

In the debate upon the Militia, and the powers to be granted to Congress in connection therewith, Mr. MADISON, who appears from his own records to have been in the Convention as much of a Federalist as Mr. HAMILTON, proposed an amendment. "That the officers of the militia, up to and to include the grade of Colonel, should be appointed by the States, but that the Generals of the militia should be appointed by the General Government"—that is, by nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate. And what were Mr. MADISON'S reasons for this extraordinary amendment? I have not the "Madison Papers" by me to quote the exact language, word for word, but the substance is indelibly engraved upon my memory. "The greatest danger to be apprehended," said Mr. MADISON, "will be the disunion of these States, and it is necessary to give to the General Government the power to prevent it." Had a bombshell exploded in the midst of the Convention, greater consternation could not have been created. Springing to their feet, ELBRIDGE GERRY and other States Rights men indignantly denounced the proposition. "If such is to be the state of things, give us at once a monarchy and a proper Senate. Let us understand clearly the kind of Government we are to have," was their reply. The question was put. Two States voted for it. Georgia divided. The rest of the States rejected it. Now here was the question of a Government of force distinctly presented, and as distinctly rejected by an overwhelming majority—almost unanimously. Here is to be found, I believe, the principle of State Rights and sovereignty elaborated by Mr. JEFFERSON, specifically enunciated in the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, (said to have been drafted by Mr. JEFFERSON himself,) subsequently held by Mr. MADISON, and which was the fundamental doctrine of the Democratic Party. In fact, the great difference in the interpretation of the constitutional compact between that party and the great Whig Party. This difference underlaid all the discussions involving State Rights from 1790 to 1860, when its determination was unwisely and unsuccessfully sought through secession; and was ultimately and forever decided by the issue of the resulting war.

It is true, as so repeatedly asserted by the Radical Press, that "Revolutions never go backward." But it does not follow as an inevitable consequence that revolutions destroy the Constitution of a country. They may do so, or they may only declare emphatically or modify the interpretations of or practices under the Constitution. They may go further, and suspend it for a while. But it does not follow, as a corollary, that a revolution destroys the Constitution. Eighteen years after CHARLES I. left his capital, the old civil polity of England was reëstablished by the recall of CHARLES II. But the essential modifications of the British Constitution in the interim were regarded. So also when JAMES II. was deposed, and WILLIAM and MARY came in, the old British Constitution, with the successive improvements impressed upon it, was restored. And why, with greater force, as we have a written Constitution, specific in its allotment of duties and powers, may we not restore our Constitution, with the changes that the result of the late civil war have decided to be necessary? Why seek further to humiliate and disfranchise nine-tenths of the American citizens who, in the undoubted exercise of the liberty of thought and of speech guaranteed by the Constitution, fairly and manfully upheld what they conceived to be their rights under the Constitution, but who, when overcome, acquiesced in the decision, and will as manfully uphold the Constitution as now interpreted as those they differed from? The attempt to disfranchise the ablest and best men at the South may be deemed by the Radical Party a good move to secure its triumph and control for the next twenty years. But what will be its effect upon the nation? Who will represent the South in the national councils, and who will command Southern quotas in the event of a foreign war? Will the respectable men at the North be satisfied with the association of such weak intellects as represented the "Southern Loyalists" in the ridiculous gathering at Philadelphia on the 3d of September, or place confidence in the ability and courage of the class of men as military leaders or soldiers who that incongruous body represented? What also will be the political and social fate, the South once chained to the triumphal car of the Radicals, of the intelligent and educated men of the North who with patriotic self-devotion, and in the spirit of an enlightened, Christian statesmanship are now seeking to heal the wounds of civil war, and to restore the Union to its pristine strength and prosperity? We, subjugated and subdued, the arms of the Radicals will be turned with more malignant venom against those in their own States who have dared to differ with and to oppose their policy. As there is no action without a corresponding reaction, so no ungenerous, humiliating treatment can be inflicted upon the South that will not in time reflect and operate upon the North. The terms "traitors" and "rebels" now so profusely showered upon us will be reëchoed in your streets, until manhood, driven to the wall, will seek relief in open resistance. This is not vaticination but the logic of history.

Nec lex est acquier ulla,
Inam necis artificeur arte perine hea

The occasion seems to me fitting at the present time, to present to you in brief our view of the country's position, and of the reasons for our late political action, and it is done respectfully, and in the hope that it may contribute, however feebly, to a reasonable and just reconstruction of the Union.

The accounts that come to us daily from the up-country, represent the condition of the crops worse and worse. The corn has failed almost in every part of the State, and the forebodings of famine and suffering next year are more gloomy than when I last reported them. Large stores of goods are passing into the interior, however, to the surprise of our merchants here. The Central Railroad has as much and more than it can do. I am informed that freight has to lie over at the depot three and four days before it can be sent off. Stores are multiplying everywhere. In one country town, where there were six stores before the war, there are now twenty-three; and this is typical of all of our country villages. Every one, it seems, who could raise a little cash or credit, has gone into merchandising, as it is called, as was essayed last Winter in the pitch-pine speculation; and no doubt the winding up of the Summer will be attended with the same disastrous results.

George Kunkel's Nightingale Opera Troupe opens here to-night, initiating the amusements for the Winter. His flaming and variegated bills, on blue, red, yellow and green paper, have been for two days the wonder and delight of the darkeys, big and little. We have been so long without any entertainment of any kind that his "sable" attractions will no doubt be greeted with large audiences.

While you are luxuriating with RISTORI, and her grand impersonations, we shall be humbly content with the vagaries of negro minstrelsy. My mind goes back to Paris, RISTORI and RACHEL. But I am very willing now to be amused with "Bones" and the "triangle,"

"Contented wi' little, and cantie wi' mair."

The equinoctial has given a fillip to summer, and people can come here now with safety.

GEORGIA.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Wooden Pavements.

There has recently been laid in Nassau-street, between Wall and Pine streets, a sample of the wooden paving invented by Mr. S. NICHOLSON, of Boston. This kind of pavement is much used in Chicago, and is generally commended. It is less noisy than any other pavement in this City, and in other respects it compares favorably with any other pavement that we have. How long it will last is a question which cannot yet be answered, from observation on the pavement itself; but we have been informed by a Boston gentleman that it did not last long in that city. It consists of a layer of boards, lengthwise along the street, and upon these boards pine blocks, 2½ inches thick and about 6 inches deep, are set with the grain vertical. A row of blocks being set across the street, strips of board, about an inch thick and 4 inches wide, are set up edgewise, and then another row of blocks is set, and so on. Clean gravel is then poured into the spaces over the strips of board, and tar is poured upon the gravel and over the surface of the blocks, and a coating of the mixed sand and gravel from the ground is spread over the surface, which completes the work. Thus the surface is composed of blocks set up endwise, with grooves between them filled with gravel mixed with tar, the use of which is to give foothold to horses. Former wooden pavements have been complained of as slippery, and that laid in New-York about thirty years ago lasted but a short time.

It is well to try samples of all kinds of paving that are credably recommended, after fair trial in other cities, in order that we may see and compare them. Nor is it perfectly safe to neglect plans that have not been tried elsewhere; the risk of loss by laying a block of pavement is smaller than the risk of assuming that improvement in paving is either impossible or will come to us from other cities as soon as we could get it by contributing our share to original experiments.

It seems that the choice of pavements is left to those who are concerned about horses, either as owners, or as members of the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals; men who have only their own comfort and convenience to look out for are not expected to speak on the subject. This, perhaps, may be a mistake; at least there are a few who believe that the first requisite of a pavement is that it should be useful and agreeable to men, who walk and breathe in the streets, and have their eyes, lungs, clothing, houses and goods exposed to dust, and their ears exposed to the noise of rough pavements generally abounding in holes. These men recommend cast-iron pavements; some of them propose indentations in them, to give foothold to horses; others insist that horses can run upon smooth iron, if they be shod with a material that is not slippery, or go unshod, as they did until the ninth century.

The ancient roads were made as smooth as possible to preserve the unshod feet of horses from wear. The roads were paved with large blocks of the hardest stone that received and retained a high polish. Probably they were slippery; for great expense was incurred to level the hills and valleys; nevertheless, the speed on them was equal to that on the best modern roads; and, if they could not be upon them such excessive loads as we put upon horses, the deficiency was more than counterbalanced by the greater fitness of the roads for the use of men. The principle of those roads, it is claimed, can now be carried out more perfectly than the ancients had means to carry it, and much more cheaply, by using the modern material, cast-iron, which, if it be slippery, is also easier for wheels to roll upon; so that, if steep hills be avoided, horses can draw even greater loads upon it than upon stone pavements. At a low speed the force required to draw cars on railways is six or seven pounds per ton; on common pavements it is over thirty pounds. And were railway axles as small as those of road carriages the difference would be more striking, for the resistance is half at the axles, and would be lessened in proportion to the reduced size of axles. Four pounds per ton would be a liberal estimate for the draft of carriages on smooth iron pavements. It therefore seems that there is not only no great advantage in the modern system of rough paving to atone for the dirt and noise it makes, but there is a great loss of power and waste of money by it. Lastly, for about thirty-six years inventors and engineers have experimented with steam carriages, and have run them for a considerable time in London and other English cities, and are now running them in Paris; and they have all along alleged that they can work safely and economically, if backed by sufficient capital, even on the rough roads made for horses. On smooth iron they would undoubtedly work as easily as they do on railways. We, therefore, cannot assume that we must endure dust, mud, noise and great expense forever for the sake of transportation. An experiment with smooth iron, strictly adapted to wheels, and to the comfort of men, may therefore be an investment that in the end will pay.

Amusements.

FRENCH THEATRE.—The superb performance of RISTORI in "Mary Stuart" was witnessed last night by one of the largest audiences yet gathered together by the reputation of the great tragedienne. No such acting has been seen in America, and we are glad that the occasion has brought out the people who are capable of judging it. No *artiste* has appeared before a more critical or appreciative audience than that which greeted Mme. RISTORI last evening. It would be silly to say that the lady was inspired by the occasion, but her acting has never been so great.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Messrs. STUART & TAYLEURE are doing a very extensive business at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, producing there twice or three times each week the novelties of the day. Last night Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR appeared in the demonstrative drama of "Nick of the Woods," supported by a very excellent cast. On Thursday next the Webb Sisters will appear in two of their best pieces.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican General Committee.

The regular meeting of the Republican General Committee was held at its headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, last evening; Mr. AMOS J. WILLIAMSON presiding. The Committee on Contested Seats reported in reference to the cases of the Second and Nineteenth Assembly Districts. After a long discussion it was resolved to refer the case of the Second Assembly District delegates to the Committee with instructions to make further investigations, including an examination of the roll-book of the District Association.

The case of the Nineteenth Assembly District was debated at length, when it was resolved that the delegates named on the ticket headed by CHARLES GYER were entitled to seats in the General Committee.

The Chairman read a communication from Mr. TAYLOR, Treasurer of the last Committee, notifying him that the Republican General Committee could not occupy the headquarters after last evening, whereupon a Committee of five was appointed to attend to the matter.

On motion of Mr. TOUSEY, resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of the State Convention at Syracuse.

Mr. WHITE, of the Committee on By-laws, presented a report, which was adopted.

The Committee then adjourned.

Kings County Politics.

The Congressional contest in Kings County has assumed a new phase. There are two Districts: the Second and the Third. From the Second a successor is to be sent to Hon. TUNIS G. BERGEN, whose term will expire in March next. The Republicans have as yet named no one of prominence, unless it is Mr. WIER, editor of the Brooklyn *Times*. But the Democrats, who are, as usual, divided into cliques, are troubled with a plethora of candidates. The friends of Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, having failed in securing a unanimous indorsement of their candidate, withdrew him entirely from the consideration of the delegates. This leaves the field open for the present incumbent, Mr. BERGEN, for MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, ex-member, and DEMAS BARNES. Mr. BERGEN'S strength is next to nothing; Mr. KALBFLEISCH and Mr. BARNES will contest for the nomination, the chances being in favor of the latter. Mr. BARNES is well known as a public spirited man, an enterprising merchant and an ambitious citizen. Should he receive the nomination of the regular Democracy, Mr. KALBFLEISCH is pledged not to run a stump ticket, his success would be virtually assured. But if two Democrats are run and Mr. WIER can be induced to allow the use of his name, the Republican show will be better than usual. In the

THIRD DISTRICT

there has been great confusion and more complaint. On Thursday night the delegates held an informal caucus to decide upon a course of action. It was found that some of the delegates favoring Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination were not present, and it was then decided to make the action of the caucus binding on all. A vote was taken, which resulted in the election of Alderman GEORGE H. FISHER'S name for the vacancy caused by Mr. HUNTSMAN'S death, and the name of Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN for the next Congress. This course quite naturally excited the ire of the parties not present, and has drawn forth the following spicy

CARD FROM MR. LINCOLN.

To the Voters of the Third Congressional District of New-York:

You are aware that at the ensuing election you will be called upon to supply the vacancy in the Thirty-ninth Congress for the unexpired term of the late Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, and to elect a Representative for the Fortieth Congress. Many of you have long understood that, at the earnest solicitation of my friends, I had consented to become a candidate for the nomination for either one of these terms, and you may be justly surprised that a large number of the delegates in the western part of the district should not even have been invited to take part in the caucus; I hold it my duty, to those who have so generously supported me, as well as to myself, to state the manner in which they have been defrauded in their political rights as members of the Union Party.

The caucus was stealthily called by parties opposed to my nomination, and in the special interest of an enterprising candidate who, I am assured, thirty days ago declared before the Union Club that he was unable to say whether he was in favor of Mr. JOHNSON'S policy or that of Congress. For his interest the delegates from three wards, who I have been assured would have solidly supported me, were excluded from the invitation. One of these wards gives a Union majority, and not one of the delegates knew that the caucus was to be held. This irregular caucus, acting without warrant from the entire district, and under protest from some of its own members, forced an arrangement upon his supporters in the eastern section.

Though it was urged, as I understand, that my name would secure 2,000 more votes than that of the gentleman nominated, this had no weight with the politicians who had made a vast interest in my defeat that they dared not even allow three wards to be represented. After a struggle of three hours, the caucus resolved to present to the Convention the name of S. B. CHITTENDEN for the Fortieth Congress, and GEORGE H. FISHER, of the eastern section, for the unexpired term of the Thirty-ninth. To neither of these gentlemen have I any objection, yet I cannot consent to allow my own interest to suffer by yielding to this fraud upon thousands of unrepresented voters.

For the honor of my District I refused to attend the Philadelphia Convention, or to indorse its action, and have cheerfully paid the penalty of removal from the Postmastership of Brooklyn. With this I am satisfied; it was expected. Nor do I claim from the Union Party any office for the mere act of fidelity to its principles, but I do desire, and that most emphatically, that political tricksters shall not override the wishes of my friends, and the undeniable right of the voters of the District to choose their candidate in an open and honorable caucus. I therefore refer to them this entire matter.

GEORGE B. LINCOLN.

The circulation of this document among the delegates has created quite a breeze. Mr. CHITTENDEN'S friends insist that the whole caucus is bound by the pledge to abide by its decision, and Mr. LINCOLN'S friends argue that no such pledge would have been given, if the true state of the caucus had been known. It's a very pretty quarrel as it stands. The Convention meets to-day, and will doubtless confirm the action of the caucus, in which event Mr. LINCOLN may deem it best to submit his claims to the people without a regular nomination.

In the meantime the Democrats are working quietly to harmonize their difficulties. Messrs. MACKENZIE and ROBINSON are named. Neither wants to take the short term, and the friends of each insist that their man deserves the long term. Last night the slate said MACKENZIE for both terms if possible; if not, ROBINSON for the long term and GRENVILLE T. JENES for the short term, the nomination of Mr. JENES being merely to give that eloquent pleader an opportunity of "polishing off" Mr. CHITTENDEN.

In the opinion of those well informed, a judicious Republican nomination will secure a Republican majority of 600 or 700 in the district. The

COUNTY TICKETS

are rapidly forming.

We announced in the TIMES of Friday the Republican nominations, headed by Supervisor TALBOT for Sheriff. On Wednesday next the Democrats hold their conventions, when Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL will be nominated for Sheriff, Mr. ROBERT FURY probably for Street Commissioner, and the Congressional ticket as above foreshadowed.

Seventh Assembly District.

An adjourned meeting of the National Democratic Convention of this district was held last evening at the corner of Fillmore-place and Fifth-street, E. D., and another adjournment was agreed upon until Friday evening next. There are three candidates after this nomination, but it is not deemed expedient by the managers to take up either of them until after the other wing of the party puts forward a man.

Fourteenth Ward Johnson Club.

This organization held a meeting at Post's, Fifth-street, E. D., last night. Nothing except routine business was transacted. This is the largest Club of the kind in the Eastern District, numbering about three hundred members.

Brooklyn City Republican Convention.

The Republican City Convention met at No. 9 Court-street last evening, Mr. VOLNEY GREEN in the chair, and nominated the following ticket:

City Judge—GEORGE R. REYNOLDS.
Street Commissioner—JACOB WORTH.

Republican Assembly Nomination.

At an adjourned meeting of the Second Assembly District Convention, held at No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. W. GOODRICH was unanimously nominated, but, declining the honor, Mr. THEODORE HINSDALE, Alderman of the Third Ward, was nominated, and accepted.

THE TURF.

The Fashion Course, L. I.—Sweepstakes Trot for $800—Lucy Defeats Rosamond and Cora.

Yesterday a trot for a purse and stake of $800, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, came off on the Fashion Course, L. I. The contestants were three well-known fast horses, and the race excited very considerable interest in trotting circles, attracting a large attendance to witness it. The horses were TOM CARPENTER'S b. m. *Lucy*, HIRAM WOODRUFF'S ch. m. *Rosamond*, and JAMES MCMANUS' blk. m. *Cora*, all of which had distinguished themselves on the turf. *Rosamond* was engaged in eight purses on the Fashion and Union Courses in the Spring, all of which she won. *Lucy* won the $1,900 purse and stake this season in such easy style, beating *Amber, Black Olinda, Snowe, Zenobia* and *Daisy Burns*, that she was at once looked upon as a trotter of extraordinary promise. *Cora* had made the best trotting time on record for a three-year old, and at one time was regarded as likely to succeed *Flora Temple* in the sovereignty of the trotting turf. *Rosamond* was made the favorite in the pool betting, bringing $105 to *Lucy's* $85 and *Cora's* $25.

FIRST HEAT.—They got off well together, but *Rosamond* becoming tangled as she rounded the turn, lost so much ground that HIRAM finding that he had no chance of winning the heat, contented himself with saving his distance, leaving the other two to fight it out. *Cora* led two lengths at the half-mile pole, in 1:14½, but *Lucy* closed a little on the Flushing stretch, got on even terms with her at the distance stand, and out-trotting her, beat her to the score by a length in 2:30.

SECOND HEAT.—*Lucy* was now the first choice in all the pools, selling for $300; *Rosamond* $90, and *Cora* $15. *Rosamond* as before broke on the turn and fell into the rear; *Cora* went in front, and *Lucy* breaking twice on the backstretch, the former led a couple of lengths to the three-quarter pole, where *Lucy* rapidly closed upon and passed her, coming up the homestretch four lengths ahead, and winning the heat easily in 2:30½. *Rosamond* being a length behind *Cora*.

THIRD HEAT.—It seemed now such a certainty for *Lucy* that betting entirely ceased. At the turn *Lucy* broke but retained the lead to the quarter-pole, *Cora* being second. On the backstretch the black mare went up, and *Rosamond* passed her, made play for *Lucy*, who then shied to a break at the half-mile pole, and then assuming the lead she retained it throughout, notwithstanding CRAPENEER made a strenuous but unsuccessful effort to collar her on the homestretch, being beaten to the score by a length, *Cora* was three lengths behind *Lucy*. Time, 2:31½.

FOURTH HEAT.—Pool Betting—*Lucy* $370 against the $100 of *Cora* and *Rosamond* combined. *Lucy* took a commanding lead from the word go, opened out so wide a gap that it looked probable both the others would be distanced, but CARPENTER, on coming up the homestretch took her in hand, and jogging home, won by twenty lengths, *Cora* beating *Rosamond* by four lengths. Time—2:28.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Purse and stake $800, mile heats, three in five, in harness.

T. Carpenter's b. m. Lucy	1	1	2 1
H. Woodruff's ch. m. Rosamond	3	3	1 3
J. McManus' blk. m. Cora	2	2	3 2

Time—2:30, 2:30¼, 2:31½, 2:28.

The Tragedy in Communipaw Cove—Recovery of Conroy's Body.

The particulars were published two or three days since, in reference to the finding, on Monday morning last, of a boat upset, in which on the night previous, a man named JAMES CONROY, started from SNELGROVE'S boat-house in Jersey City, to convey a man named THOMAS MONAHAN, to the pile-driving machine, near the crib-work of the Central Railroad, and that CONROY was missing, and subsequently MONAHAN was arrested in Brooklyn on suspicion that there had been foul play. Since that time diligent search has been made for CONROY'S body, and yesterday the efforts proved successful.

About 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two boys, living in Jersey City, named WM. W. DURYEE and THOMAS MOULDS, discovered the body of young CONROY floating in the water under the crib-work of the Central Railroad. They procured a boat, and with the assistance of JOHN LARKEY towed the remains to SNELGROVE'S boat-house, foot of Essex-street, and Coroner KIRSTEN was notified. Coroner KIRSTEN had the remains removed to the premises of Messrs. HUGHES & PARKER, undertakers, in Montgomery-street, and there made a partial examination. The face was very much disfigured, a portion of the neck, lips and cheeks having been eaten away by the fish, and one eye was gone. On the forehead were two distinct and severe bruises, and considerable of the flesh was gone. The Coroner did not ascertain, however, whether the skull had been fractured or not. A post-mortem examination will be made by Drs. MONELL and HUNT, and an inquest will be held this afternoon. It is stated that on Sunday night, when CONROY and MONAHAN started for the pile-driver, they had some words in reference to the amount to be paid for the use of the boat. Circumstances are very much against MONAHAN, from the fact that he came to the Almshouse, foot of Washington-street, the following morning, drinking wet and without hat or coat. He told Mr. WESTLAY that he had been capsized in a boat, but made no mention that there was any other person with him. MONAHAN told Officer MURPHY, one of the detectives making the arrest, that he climbed up on the crib-work, and last saw CONROY on the capsized boat. MONAHAN could have walked down to the Central Railway depot, or could have walked over to Communipaw; but instead of that, it appears that he must have waited until morning, and then swam from the crib-work to the Almshouse, a distance of at least a quarter of a mile.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—Yesterday morning, as the 11:30 o'clock Harlem Railroad train neared Purdy's Station, Westchester County, a man named WILLIAM ELLIOT, a resident of Buffalo, jumped from the rear car. His leg was broken by the fall, but otherwise he was not dangerously injured. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital by Officer SOULE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

FIRE IN WEST BROADWAY.—Shortly before 10 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered on the upper floor of No. 55 West Broadway, occupied by CHARLES H. THOMPSON, a dry-goods packer. The fire was caused by the leaking of a kerosene can upon the floor, when a boy attempted to light a match upon the spot where the oil dropped, and ignition immediately ensued. Loss only trifling. No insurance.

FALLING THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—A laborer named EDWARD LEWIS, aged 65 years, was very severely injured by falling through a hatchway in St. John's Church (Varick-street,) upon the loft of which he was working at the time. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A BURGLARY.—On Wednesday night of the present week, the house situated at the corner of Clauson and Lafayette avenues was entered by burglars, who completely ransacked the premises, carrying off nearly everything of value that they could find. Yesterday afternoon, as Officer DYER, of the Tenth Precinct, was walking through Grand-street, (New-York,) he observed two suspicious-looking characters enter a pawn-shop. He immediately followed them, and found that they were pawning two silk dresses, valued at perhaps $150. As they could not give a satisfactory account of how they obtained possession of the goods, they were compelled to accompany the officer to the Hamilton Market Police-station, where they were locked up. They had not been incarcerated long before they expressed a willingness to divulge everything. They confessed that they, with three others, had committed the burglary, and carried the proceeds to a stable in Skillman-street, near Flushing-avenue, where they hid them in a hayloft. The five were to have met there last evening and dispose of the remainder of the property, so the officers laid in wait for the appearance of the other three, but they discovering the situation of affairs, failed to turn up. The captured pair will be brought before Justice MANSFIELD this morning, at the Essex Market Police Court, New-York.

THE EXCISE LAW.—HENRY SHELTZ, engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Tenth and South streets, E. D., was last evening arrested by officer SIMONS, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on a charge of selling beer without license. He was locked up to answer. This is SHELTZ'S second alleged offence. ——WM. TOWNSEND, an auctioneer, doing business in Grand-street, E. D., was arrested on the evening of the 3d inst., by an officer of the same Precinct, while in the act of offering bottled wine for sale. The officer argued that it was a violation of the law for auctioneers to sell wines or liquors in less quantities than five gallons. The case was yesterday called up by Justice DAILEY, when the defendant waived examination.

ACCIDENTALLY POISONED.—MRS. ROSANNAH SCULLY, residing at No. 121 Baltic-street, died on Wednesday last from the effects of poison, accidentally taken. It seems that some four weeks since, her husband, PATRICK SCULLY, fractured her jaw. She applied at the City Dispensary, in Flatbush-avenue, for medical assistance. The physician attended to her necessities. Subsequently she called at the same place, and Dr. BIRD (in charge) prescribed a gargle, composed of 20 grains of tannin and 15 grains of opium. Instead of using it as directed, she swallowed the medicine and died from the effects.

SUSPICION OF POISONING.—LUCY BUTLER, a colored woman, occupying apartments at No. 1 Garibaldi Row, Eastern District, died yesterday morning, under circumstances which induced Coroner SMITH to believe she was poisoned. He has, therefore, ordered a *post-mortem* examination, and will hold an inquest to-day.

Who Wants to Bother

With two threads—when one is better?

It makes a *new* and *different* stitch—one that obviates the defect in the old single-thread or chain-stitch to which so much objection is made—its asserted liability to ravel. Moreover, *the Willcox and Gibbs stitch is far better, in other respects, than any made with two threads*; and, hence is destined, so soon as its merits are generally known, to *supersede all the various double-thread stitches now in use*; for who will want to bother with *two* threads when they find that *one* is better?—"Report" of the "Grand Trial" at Island Park.—*Advertisement.*

THE GREATEST MECHANICAL TRIUMPH OF THE DAY.—No modern invention has been more felicitous and beneficent than the sewing-machine, now rapidly becoming a household friend. Yet, ingenious as is this invention, there was yet a portion of skilled labor deemed by the ablest mechanicians as wholly beyond its ability to accomplish, namely, the making of a button-hole. This great difficulty, however, has been most effectually overcome, for we have just seen, in operation, a new and beautiful machine of the Singer Manufacturing Company, not only performing this labor at the rate of nearly six hundred per day, but making button-holes in a style of finish far superior to that executed by the dirtiest fingers, thereby effecting a complete revolution in this department of labor and capital. The new lock-stitch family sewing-machine of this Company is also deservedly popular, uniting as it does the varied merits of all others in use. It is capable of every kind of work, each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric; its motion is positive, and as simple that a child can work it; it is *noiseless*; and it may be had in a style suitable alike for the humblest home or the drawing-room. In short, this machine is unquestionably the best, and, we may add, *the cheapest in the world.*—*From the London Court Journal, Aug. 18.*—*Advertisement.*

The Judges at the great National Field Trial of Mowers and Reapers, held at Auburn in July last, give great prominence in their report to the superiority of the mechanical construction of the Buckeye machine of ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO., and give it the decided preference for strength and durability.—*Advertisement.*

[Advertisement.]

Hon. Charles Sumner, Gov. James L. Orr, John H. Noyes, John Pierpont, William Harvey and a Kaffir Chief, in October PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Also, Social Science, Dreams and Dreaming, Psychology, Physiology, Physiognomy and Phrenology. A very interesting number—only 20 cents or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

JUST SO.—"Truth crushed to earth will rise again," and the popularity of the KNOX HAT promises to endure in spite of opposition. His Fall style is exceedingly beautiful, and the demand for it is unusually active at the Salesroom, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 28—*In steamship Tripoli, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. A. Weeks and daughter, Mrs. Walls and child, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Day and 2 daughters, Mr. Fellinger, A. Iverson, Mr. Schmidt, A. Genemele, M. Wolf, Mr. Gill, Mr. Bennett, G. Madsen, P. Stanley and wife, G. Morgan, C. W. Lemmel, and 61 in the steerage.

In steamship Granada, from Charleston—Wm. H. Fessenden, G. G. Batchellor, John Mulroy, wife and child, J. Woodruff, Miss Woodruff, Miss M. L. Buckley, David Stearns, L. Simmons, D. W. Whitemore, A. Stanehouse, F. Shoemaker, D. C. Haves, S. J. Lewith, Mrs. M. Cartwright, W. H. Davenport, F. L. Osborn, and 31 in the steerage.

In bark Elbe, from Matamas—J. M. Jawrequi, Mrs. Clauser and 4 children, Miss S. Clauser.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 54 | Sun sets..... 5 46 | Moon rises.... 9 50
Sandy Hook..11 13 | Gov. Island..12 02 | Hell Gate.... 1 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Ariadne, Sawyer, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; England, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; Hanna, (Brem.,) Herendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Caledonia, Ferrier, Glasgow, via Moville, F. MacDonald & Co.; Fulton, Samuels, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ships James R. Keeler, Delano, Mobile, Crocker, Wood & Co.; Wallace, Curry, New-Orleans, N. zt. Brigham; Vamphird, Rowell, New-Orleans, Morgan, Morris & Co.; Enoch Train, Holmes, San Francisco via Philadelphia, V. H. Brown.

Barks Investigator, Carver, Honolulu, Merchant & Carman; Morning Star, (Br.,) Waugh, St. Jago, Waydell & Co.; St. Vincent de Paul, (Fr.,) Anbert, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs A. Phinney, Foss, Yarmouth, Me., Miller & Houghton; Exampler, (Br.,) White, Turks Island, Moss & Ward; Ella, (Br.,) Ackles, Bathurst, N. B., J. F. Winslow & Co.; Alberdina, (Br.,) Olmstead, Havana, Trujullo & Vining; Scio, (Br.,) Brown, Havana, J. S. Phillips & Son; Caroline Holbing, (Mook.,) Lutman, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Rival, (Br.,) White, St. Johns, N. F., Dunwiddie & Co.; J. McIntyre, Hagerty, Boston via Elizabethport, Thayer & Sargent; Eastern Star, Foster, Barnstable, Bishop Bros.

Schooners Ridgewood, Dorrison, Indianola and Lavacca, N. L. McCready & Co.; Trade Wind, Clark, Philadelphia, Goldthwaite & Co.; Brilliant, (Br.,) Bethel, Nassau, R. E. Hutchinson & Co.; Royal Arch, (Br.,) Davison, Jacmel, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Pilot's Bride, Blatchford, Demarara, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Jessie B. Smith, Williams, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Caspian, Larrabee, Machias, Holbrook & Murray; W. H. Mitchell, Cole, Shuiee, Snow & Richardson; Palma, Brewster, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes; Superior, Hatch, Boston, J. B. Ingraham; Caledonia, Colby, Shuiee, Snow & Richardson; Only Daughter, Matthews, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop Lucretia, Babcock, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool Sept. 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 499 passengers to E. Cunard. Sept. 14, lat. 51 18, lon. 19 40, passed steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool. 20th, lat. 49 22, lon. 39 52, passed bark Godolphe, bound E., and bark Anastasia, bound W. 25th, lat. 43 35, lon. 59 10, passed steamship Hermann, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Granada, Bursley, Charleston Sept. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Ship Celestial Empire, Taylor, Liverpool 41 ds., with mdse. to C. H. Parsons. Sept. 22, lat. 42 N., lon. 62 30 W., experienced a terrific hurricane, lasting about 6 hours, and veering completely around the compass; lost sails and all three topgallantmasts at the cap, being obliged to cut away, all gear attached; carried away mizzen-mast and spanker topsail-yard; saw a brig during the gale partially dismasted; next morning saw a ship heaving to, by E., with loss of topgallantmasts and sails.

Bark Katherine Maude, (of Pictou, N. S.) Innes, Antwerp 26 ds., with mdse. to Punch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Sept. 22, lat. 42 25, lon. 59 28, encountered a very heavy gale from S. W., and carried away foremastmast, maintopsail, mainsail and jib.

Bark Dirigo, (of Bath,) Blair, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coa to Brockway & Baker.

Bark Elba, Downey, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark C. A. Jones, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Francis, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Rachel, (of Portland,) Norton, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Samson, Davis, Manzanilla 25 ds., with molasses to F. Berthond & Co.

Brig Hannah, (of Halifax,) Conauton, Savanilla 23 ds., with logwood, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Sept. 21, off the Capes of Delaware, encountered a heavy gale from N. W., split sails, &c.

Schr. W. Fish, Willey, Lingan 15 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Emeline G. Sawyer, keen, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Billow, (Br.,) Fongis, Glace Bay 9 ds., with coal to E. F. Smith & Co.

Schr. John Snow, Coffin, Shulee 11 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. W. J. Darling, Baxter, New-Bedford.

Schr. White swan, Master, New-Bedford.

Schr. W. Cummins, Bault, Providence.

Schr. Jas. H. Wilson, Morgan, Providence.

Schr. Fleetwood, ——, Boston.

Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket.

Schr. Red Beach, Achorn, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. J. Wright, Dickson, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Amelia, Bobee, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Coombs, New-Haven.

Schr. Sea Mills, Tuthill, Fall River.

Schr. C. Jayne, Lockwood, Fall River.

Schr. T. A. Bearse, ——, Barnstable.

Schr. Nanny Fern, Saunders, Newport.

Schr. Seneca, Dottridge, Warehaur.

Schr. Messenger, Hills, Hartford.

Schr. Vermillion, Davis, Providence.

Schr. F. Morwin, Aldridge, Baltimore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 28—Arr. bark Ezra, from Liverpool.

Below—Steamer Fairbanks, from New-York; ship Harrisburgh, from New-Orleans.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 28—The steamship James A. Gray, from Baltimore, is below. The weather is heavy, and has every appearance of a storm.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. bark Stella, from Liverpool, at Baltimore, reports: Aug. 8, lat. 39 45, lon. 10 39 W., passed a vessel, bark-rigged, water-logged and abandoned; bulwarks stoned-away, both sides, and mainmast washed by the deck.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12—Put back to-day, ship Twilight, hence for New-York, with masts cut away to avoid drifting ashore while at anchor off the Bell Buoy.

Spoken, &c.

Danish Princess—Br. bark, from South America for Liverpool, Aug. 22, lat. 40 48, lon. 15 04.

Marco Polo—bark, of and from Bremen for New-York, Sept. 25, lat. 42 12, lon. 48 ——.

T. L. Bernard—brig, of St. Andrew's, from W. I., for Philadelphia, 19 ds. out, Sept. 26, off the Highlands.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Sept. 2, bark Maria & Henry, for Falmouth for orders in 8 dys; brig M. A. Benson, for New-York, do.

What is More Common or Distressing than a Bilious Attack? Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, Oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low spirits, Restlessness, Gloominess of Mind, Weariness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greasy appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite, and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Bilious Disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the Stomach changed, all Costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all Druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

We Would Say to Every Mother

Who has a suffering child, go at *once* and procure a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little one immediately, will allay all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels and cures wind colic. By relieving the child from pain, it allows it quiet, natural sleep, and comforts the mother.

Pleasure and Excitement combined are

instantaneously produced by the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

All Ladies and Gentlemen can have

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR has never failed to restore gray hair to its original color. It cleans the scalp and strengthens the weakest hair, and is soothing to the nervous temperament. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable Hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1,12? Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Cristadoro Excelsior Hair Dye.

CRISTADORO'S LIQUID HAIR DYE—ASTOR HOUSE.

This preparation revolutionizes the whole theory of hair dyeing. It is a perfect substitute for the coloring matter prepared by nature in the healthy scalp. It circulates through the fibrous mass in the same way, and, instead of rotting the hair, like other dyes, renews its vegetive strength. Not only does it change gray hair to brown or black, but infuses life into the torpid and decaying fibres, and into the sacs from which they spring. Its operation is as quick as thought; red, gray or light hair is changed to any given shade, in from five to ten minutes, without inconvenience, and without soiling the skin of the head. Ample proof of the extraordinary qualities of this unique preparation will be afforded by the proper application, at his well-known Wig and Scalp Establishment, No. 6 Astor House, where it is applied, and sold wholesale and retail.

The Queen.

THE QUEEN!! THE QUEEN!!

The QUEEN HAIR RESTORER is wonderful in its beneficial effects, and indispensible when once used. It renews, invigorates, beautifies, and preserves the hair, prevents baldness, and restores the original color to gray hair. Unequaled as a dressing, it is praised by the thousands who use it. No one can afford to be without it. Sold by all druggists, and TUTTLE & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-st.

offer for sale diamonds 18-carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy

is truly the wonder of the age. Cases of rheumatism that have baffled the skill of the first doctors of this City have been completely cured by a few doses, and it is as infallible as anything prepared by human hands can be.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.

Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 263 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

"Martha Washington Hair Restorer,"

the best in use, two articles combined in one, a perfect hair dressing and restorer. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES N. CRITTENTEN, sole agent, No. 38 6th-av.

Use Owsemel, (the Honey of Oak,) and

the teeth will be like diamonds of the first water. JOHN O. HILL, Worcester, Mass., sole proprietor and manufacturer. Sold by all druggists.

Coughs and Colds—Quackinbush's

SYRUP of TAR and WILD CHERRY. Sold by all druggists—25 cents per bottle. C. N. CRITTENDON, Wholesale Agent.

City Ladies and Ladies Visiting the

City, if you wish beautiful boots and shoes for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., 187 Canal-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray

hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by BUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure

Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's—New Wedding Cards and Envel-

opes. Patent secured. Sold only at No. 302 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," of the "Grand Trial."*]

Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Machines for sale

and to rent, or sent with operators into families by the day. Dressmaking and family sewing done to order. No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st., up stairs.

Mrs. S. FRITH.

The

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,

U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,

U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,

Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,

and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall a d Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and have on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,

NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,

UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.

UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.

UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.

UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOVEMBER COUPONS

CASHED IN GOLD OR CURRENCY,

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers,

No. 14 Wall-st.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

AMERICAN AGENCY AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

EDWARD R. ANDREWS,

No. 39 Boulevard de Capucines,

Paris, France.

References:

BOSTON:

WILLIAM T. ANDREWS, Esq., President of National City Bank;

JAMES H. BEAL, Esq., President of Second National Bank.

MESSRS. WILLIAM F. WELD & CO.;

MESSRS. C. F. HOVEY & CO.

NEW-YORK:

MESSRS. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st.;

MESSRS. JOHN MONROE & CO., Bankers, No. 8 do.;

STEPHEN HYATT, Esq., Ex-Mayor, 12 and 14 College-pl.

BOSTON AGENT—

FRANK W. ANDREWS,

No. 246 Washington-st.

CITY OF KEOKUK NEW 8 P. C. BONDS.

20 YEARS TO RUN.

Payable at the Central National Bank in the City of New-York.

Fully secured through payments made and collaterals placed in the hands of

HENRY SMYTHE, Trustee.

TOTAL AUTHORIZED ISSUE.....$300,000

These bonds are deemed secure beyond any peradventure, and unequaled as a

REALIABLE 8 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

A limited amount may be had at par only by applying to the

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,

No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

PROPOSALS FOR

$200,000

CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, October 6, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of Thirty-two Hundred Shares of One Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, February 20, 1865, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 2, 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed June 1, 1895.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per hundred dollars, and no proposals or bids will be accepted unless the amount of the sum named in such proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, }

Comptroller's Office, Sept. 25, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY CO., (Eastern Division,)

No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1866.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the holders, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE DUFFUS OIL REFINING CO., }

No. 2 Exchange-place, }

NEW-YORK, September 26, 1866. }

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Duffus Oil Refining Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, No. 45 Exchange-place, Room No. 32, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12½ o'clock till 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on MONDAY, the 24th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election. V. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-st., }

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866. }

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on September 12th inst., and remain closed until the day after the election. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING CO., No. 27 Cedar-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1866. }

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 2d day of October prox., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 3d day of October.

EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF E. S. MUNROE & CO., }

No. 80 BROADWAY, Corner of New-st., }

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866. }

WE OFFER FOR SALE IN SUMS TO suit, Coupon Sixes of 1881, in denominations of $50 and $100. Interest payable quarterly in gold. Also, second class of bonds in $500, payable semi-annually Jan. 1 and July 1. These bonds are called the Oregon War Debt, but are precisely of the same rank, character and regular Sixes of 1881, and will be sold on more favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., }

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1866. }

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) on presentation at the office of the Company in this City. H. MORGAN, Treasurer.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.—The coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, due 1st October next, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of

GILMAN, SON & CO.,

No. 47 Exchange-place.

STOLEN—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certificate No. 48, dated 19th September, 1864, for one thousand shares of the Burrough's Gold Mining Company of Colorado, has been lost or stolen. All persons are hereby called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued by the Company in lieu of that lost or stolen. J. HARSHBARGER.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, Phillips's new Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1866.

Registered, '81	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Coupon, '81	111¼	111¾	June, 7-30	106¼	106⅜
5-20 Regist'd, '62	106⅛	106⅜	July, 7-30	106¼	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	111⅜	111½	June, C. L'Nt's, '64	117	117⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅛	109½	July, C. L'Nt's, '64	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅛	109⅛	Aug., C. L'Nt's, '64	116	116⅛
5-20 Registered	108⅛	109	Oct., C. L'Nt's, '64	115	115⅛
10-40 Registered	98½	99	Dec., C. L'Nt's, '64	114	114⅛
10-40 Coupon	99	99¾	May, C. L'Nt's, '65	112⅝	112¾
N. Y. Bounty Loan	106½	107	Aug., C. L'Nt's, '65	111	111⅜
Gold	145¼	145¾	Sept., C. L'Nt's, '65	110¾	111
August, 7-30	106⅛	106⅜	Oct., C. L'Nt's, '65	110	110⅛

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY

Balances, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

THE

MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS

COMPANY

WILL OPEN ITS DIRECT LINES TO THE PUBLIC ON MONDAY, OCT. 1,

AND BE PREPARED TO DO

A GENERAL EXPRESS BUSINESS

with the

EAST, WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST,

including, also, the

CARRYING AND COLLECTING OF MONEYS,

VALUABLES, &c.

The lines then opened will embrace the routes between NEW-YORK, BOSTON, BUFFALO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS, and all the intermediate places, and to be rapidly extended over all the routes of trade.

The capital of this Company is $2,000,000, and is an ample guaranty to the public of its responsibility. All losses or damages of property intrusted to it will be promptly and equitably adjusted.

Every effort will be made to merit the patronage and meet the expectations of the public.

For a few days previous to Oct. 1 we shall use our lines for the distribution upon them of our own materials. ELMORE P. ROSS, President.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

AUBURN, Sept. 20, 1866.

NEW-YORK OFFICES:

Freight Depot, corner of Hudson and 2d sts. Temporary office for money and small packages at No. 191 Broadway, until completion of permanent office, Nos. 363 and 367 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

NORMAN C. MILLER, General Manager in New-York.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest due on the mortgage bonds of this Company Oct. 1, 1866, will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Company or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1866.

$75,000 TO $150,000.

A partner wanted with the above capital to establish a banking house in one of the most desirable localities in Western New-York, where banking facilities are required, by the Cashier of a State Bank, who has twenty years' experience and some capital; best City bank reference given and required. Address BANKER, Box No. 1,483 Post-office, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., }

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., September 20, 1866. }

COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE and Chicago Railroad first mortgage bonds, due Oct. 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, free of Government tax.

D. B. HOWARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }

CHICAGO, Ill., September 20, 1866. }

COUPONS OF INCOME BONDS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due October 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, less Government tax. W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ASHBURTON COMPANY are required to meet at the office of the Company, No. 38 Broad-st., to consider the propriety of increasing the works and production, issue of bonds, &c., on MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board,

CHAS. A. BERRIAN.

OFFICE OF THE STRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD CO., STRACUSE, Sept. 24, 1866. }

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1, 1866, ON the mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity, on presentation of the coupons at Continental National Bank, New-York City.

O. WELCH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 293 BOWERY,

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily, from 10 A M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Money Deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw Interest from that date.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free of tax.

JOSEPH B. COOPER, Secretary. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,

On sums from $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 52 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED

(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)

ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, }

No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE. }

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, }

COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. }

TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection Distri t, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 58 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, Sundays excepted, commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses, and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANNA SOMARINDYCK, Plaintiff, against ANNA MARIA THOMAS and ANNA CROSSMAN, Defendants. Summons.—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred dollars, with interest from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, besides the costs of this action.

[U. S. Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, cancelled.]

Dated New-York, August 4, 1866.

WAKEMAN & LATTING, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint mentioned in this Summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the said City, the 21st day of September, 1866.

WAKEMAN & LATTING,

sep22-law6wSat Plaintiff's Attorneys.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of DAVID O'NEILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled at the office of the late firm, No. 119 Maiden-lane.

DAVID O'NEILL,

WILLIAM M. PRICE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New-York, for the transaction of a general tobacco and commission business, to continue until Dec. 31, 1868, under the firm name of WILLIAM M. PRICE & CO., in which WILLIAM M. PRICE and FRANCIS A. JAYNE are the general partners, and DAVID O'NEILL is the special partner, he having contributed as special capital the sum of $50,000 in cash.

WILLIAM M. PRICE, } General

FRANCIS A. JAYNE, } Partners.

DAVID O'NEILL, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

OFFICE OF E. S. MUNROE, No. 80 BROADWAY AND No. 5 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1866.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. JAMES H. JORDAN into partnership, the name and style of the firm will be E. S. MUNROE & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as required by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866. }

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22..	Peter Gosline	.....	$50	10
Aug. 22..	S. D. Carroll, Agent	.....	50	10
Aug. 22..	Hannah Frankfield	.....	50	10
Aug. 22..	P. M. Hawkins	.....	25	5
Aug. 22..	W. H. Potter	.....	100	20
Aug. 22..	Mary Rogers	.....	40	8
Aug. 22..	Amos Robbins	.....	250	50
Aug. 22..	P. P. Shaw	.....	25	5
Nov. 13..	S. D. Carroll, Agent	.....	50	10
Nov. 13..	C. G. Clark	.....	250	50
Nov. 13..	J. N. Scott	.....	50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20..	Jno. Alexander	.....	25	5
Feb. 20..	Wm. Duer	.....	100	20
Feb. 20..	S. D. Carroll, Agent	.....	50	10
Feb. 20..	Wm. C. Potter	.....	100	20
Feb. 20..	Maxwell & Co	.....	25	5
Feb. 20..	Abrm. Storms	.....	50	10
Feb. 20..	J. N. Scott	.....	50	10
May 23..	Wm. Anderson	.....	125	25
May 23..	J. S. Hull	.....	100	20
Aug. 22..	Arethusa Hall	.....	25	5
Aug. 22..	Hiram Rogers	.....	25	5
Aug. 22..	A. Mygatt	.....	100	20
Aug. 22..	Margt. Schoonmaker	.....	150	30
Nov. 12..	E. O'Neill	.....	25	5
Nov. 14..	W. H. Potter	.....	100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20..	J. S. Krug	.....	125	25
May 22..	Mary H. Williams	.....	20	4
Aug. 20..	Wm. C. Egleston	.....	75	15
Aug. 20..	E. J. King	.....	50	10
Aug. 20..	Joseph H. King	.....	50	10
Aug. 20..	Wm. H. Morris	.....	125	25
Aug. 20..	Mary Whitehouse	.....	5	1
Nov. 11..	Rd. Jenkins	.....	25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17..	Edward P. Clark	.....	25	5
May 19..	Edward P. Clark	.....	25	5
May 19..	Lockwood & Norris	.....	200	80
May 19..	H. J. Wolcott	.....	25	5
Aug. 17..	W. H. Marston & Co.	.....	25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,

Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th, and opened on the 12th day of October prox.

In order to avail themselves of the above dividend, it will be necessary for the holders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company's certificates to exchange the same for certificates of this Company prior to the closing of the transfer books on the 29th September inst., and all such certificates not thus exchanged can be presented for conversion on and after the 12th day of October, and the holders thereof will receive new certificates and the sum of $5 per share on the same.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }

TONTINE BUILDING, No. 68 WALL-ST., }

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866. }

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Oct. 5.

Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 28th September until the morning of 6th.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY will pay their quarterly dividend of Two and a Half (2½) per cent. in United States Government tax, at the office of the Agency, No. 52 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, 17th October, 1866. The books for transfer will close on MONDAY, 1st of October, at 2 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Secretary,

F. M. HUTCHINSON.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, }

No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866 }

NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE per cent. for the month of September inst., payable on and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1866. Transfer-books will be closed on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Oct. 2.

By order. P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being purely vegetated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau's pamphlet is a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are speaking of Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. Dr. KENNEDY has more cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have unskillful cals it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, are INVITED TO CALL. Office hours and address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—THE attention of the profession is respectfully solicited to investigate my treatment of scrofulous affections of the hip joint, without any mechanical operation or mechanical appliances—no matter how extensive the bones may be involved (necrosis); and also to the treatment of scrofulous and syphilitic affections generally. I will treat their patients without charge and instruction how to treat those cases with great success. My great desire is to promulgate my treatment in order to obviate the painful surgical operations, and also the certainty of a radical cure by a constitutional treatment.

JOSEPH HEINE, M. D.,

No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and numerous and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are unrivaled; guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview. Call or mail. After 15 days use FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2 price $5, which are four decrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359, New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Sent in a sealed letter, by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, for inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TEATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDW. BELLOWS, M. D. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, arresting Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge. Address, letter envelope, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on the special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known to get all well by one dollar on monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR Married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD restored. Call at once; 3 days' treatment especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYsician, does not humbug with medicine. 6 Greene-st.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR Invalids requiring nursing at No. 149 Charles-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEcause they cannot be cured in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. The worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 8 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 263 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866. }

Will be sold at public auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on the 2d day of October, 1866, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage, consisting of say about—

4,000 pounds, more or less, of Tents—Hospital, Wall, Common and Sibley.

279 Hospital Tents,
52 Wall Tents,
60 Common Tents,
286 Leather Gaiters,
307 Hog-skin Gaiters,
680 Forage Caps,
20,000 Cap Covers,
383 Sibley Tent Stoves,
2,700 Leather Stocks,
1,116 Great Coat Straps,
34 Musicians' Frock Coats,
75 pairs Trousers,
131 Hospital Tent Flies,
39 Wall Tent Flies,
1,800 Knapsacks,
7,850 Canteens,
60 Axes,
45 Axe Handles,
188 Pickaxes,
401 Spades,
60 Shovels,
140 Mosquito Bars,
Lot of Brass articles,
Flags,
Old iron, &c., &c., &c.

And various small articles of clothing and equipage.

ALSO,

1,726 feet of Patent Leather, sound and new.
2,866 feet of Goat Morocco, sound and new.
97 yards of Bay-Blue Facing Cloth, new.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.

Lt.-Col. D. H. VINTON,

Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, }

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept 6. 1865. }

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2d) day of October, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at Jefferson Barracks Reserve, near St. Louis, Mo., about five thousand (5,000) barrels of powder, composed of cannon, mortar and musket powders.

The powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers willebe required to furnish their own packages, where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY OCT 2.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of John McC. Sutherland, Esq., Referee, No. 302 Madison-av., the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; house 25x58 with an extension 11x20; lot

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ENGLAND.....Grace.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29
ERIN.....Cutting.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
HELVETIA.....Orrive.....SATURDAY, Oct 13
THE QUEEN.....Grogan.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 376 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDEN.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GARDEN.....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KAHE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$137 50
Second Cabin Passage.....90 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$172 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD: No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The undersigned, new vessels, this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE.....LAMADIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDI.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent
No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK ST EAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Oct. 6.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADEL, from New-York, Oct. 13.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINEHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
The Steamer from steamer HELENA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 M
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, carrying the U. S. Mail. The U. S. M. Steamship HALTIC, G. JONES, Commander, will positively sail on the above day.
The ATLANTIC will follow Oct. 4.
For freight or passage, apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.
LEXOW & RUST, No. 2 New Chambers-st., Passenger Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Sept. 29
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 3
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 6
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 10
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PASSAGE BY MAIL STEAMERS FROM NEW-YORK.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, $80; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
THE ANCHOR LINE
POOL.
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
CALEDONIA, FERRIER.....SATURDAY, Sept. 29
BRITANNIA, LAIRD.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
IOWA, CRAIG.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices,
FRANCIS B. MACOMBER & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI.....Oct. 3
ALEPPO.....Oct. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Having learned that this Corporation, entitled the "AMERICAN EMIGRANT COMPANY," has been confounded by many persons imperfectly informed with an institution styling itself the "American Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company," which has professed to establish a direct line of steamships between this port and the Scandinavian countries, I deem it important to advertise the public that no connection of any sort exists between this Company and the one alluded to, or any other.
JOHN WILLIAMS,
General Agent for Emigration.
OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EMIGRANT COMPANY, No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York, Sept. 28, 1866.

PANAMA, NEW-ZELAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June, by steamship KAKAI, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAPEHA monthly.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in connection with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 28 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 40 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....Oct. 6 | SATURDAY.....Nov. 3
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 3.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 3.
HAGAR, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 10.
COLUMBIA, NEWCOMB, Commander, sails Oct. 17.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. W. G. RUTHER, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, Wednesday, Oct. 10, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first-cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, Sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. ZIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship VICTOR, Capt. GAYES will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 82 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
OCT. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
OCT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
OCT. 20.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAFFEUR.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NICARAGUA AMERICAN TRANSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
At greatly reduced rates.
For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, will sail on MONDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer EMILY B. SOUDER,
Capt. LOCKWOOD,
will leave THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 2 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
For freight or passage, having UNSURPASSED ACCOMMODATIONS, apply to
ISAACS, TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. MCCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer MYRA, Capt. P. DONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, SUNDAY, Sept. 30, 8 A. M. Leave Red Bank SUNDAY, Sept. 30, at 4 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the foot of Chambers-st. on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 30, at 7½ o'clock, 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1 o'clock, arriving at New-York at 5:45 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer ROBERT FULTON will leave Pier No. 44 North River, on SUNDAY, Sept. 30, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturday attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 25, leaving the foot of Chambers-st. for Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT Foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:0 A. M.—Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG 13, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M. for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Flushing and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY,
NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF NEW FALL STYLES,
WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

WINDOW-SHADES,
HOLLAND, by case, piece, or at retail.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY. No. 447 Broadway.

LAMBREQUINS.
FRINGE AND OTHER NEW STYLES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

CURTAINS,
ALL THE NEW STYLES.
at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

BROCATELLE.
NEW QUALITY, SATIN-DAMASK FINISH, for CURTAINS and FURNITURE.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 365 BROADWAY,
between Leonard and Franklin sts.,
will offer at retail on MONDAY, Oct. 1, some
GREAT NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES FROM PARIS.
Also,
SILKS by the yard, from the highest cost down to ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
150 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN and TAFFETA SILKS FROM AUCTION, AT GOLD COST.
Also,
DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, zigaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.
Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MME. DEMOREST'S NEW BENOITON DRESS-LOOPERS—A very ornamental, convenient and efficient method for raising the dress in elegant festoons. Price 50c. and 75c. per set. Sold at all the trimming-stores, or mailed free on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

DEMOREST'S MAGIC PHOTOGRAPHS. Instantaneous Photography in the Parlor—Beautiful subjects, 15c., a package. Sold at the bookstores, or sent post free. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRASER, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 45, (foot of Rutgers-st.) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT
FOR KEYPORT.
The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 5 P. M.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. DONOVER, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Sept. 20, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 21, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 22, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 22, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 23, 5½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 24, 6:45 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 24, 5½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 25, 6-45 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 25, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 26, 8 P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. CHAS. J. CRAWFORD, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave New-Suffolk every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
ISAACS, TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. MCCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 25 cents, excepting Sundays, when the fare will be 25 cents. Freight, light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Sept. 28, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 27, 7 A. M.
Saturday, " 29, 11½ A. M.	Friday, " 28, 10½ A. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DOLLNER, Pier No. 1 North River, daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M. for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamer will go around at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freights, horses or carriages received.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON AND OYSTER BAY AND NORTHPORT—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 17, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 1 North River, at 7:30 A. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received on or conveyed at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 1 after 3 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO SHREWSBURY and Long Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer MYRA, Capt. P. DONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, SUNDAY, Sept. 30, 8 A. M. Leave Red Bank SUNDAY, Sept. 30, at 4 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the foot of Chambers-st. on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 30, at 7½ o'clock, 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1 o'clock, arriving at New-York at 5:45 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer ROBERT FULTON will leave Pier No. 44 North River, on SUNDAY, Sept. 30, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points North and West.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AT PRIVATE SALE.
57TH-AV., NEAR 3D-ST.—Four-story brown-stone, full-size; immediate possession.
57TH-AV.—Corner house, south of 34th-st., extra size; four-story brown-stone; immediate possession.
46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone; immediate possession.
45TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Three-story brown-stone.
42D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone, of extra width, furnished; immediate possession.
38TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—Four-story brown-stone; immediate possession.
37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone.
34TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone.
34TH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone.
33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story brown-stone.
21ST-ST.—Opposite Theological Seminary; immediate possession.
All of the above-described houses are first-class in every particular.
ALSO,
A number of houses in different sections of the City, ranging in price from $8,000 to $22,000.
Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.
TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.
WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.
FOR SALE—No 37 Bond-st., 25x37; first-class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.
TO LET—FURNISHED—A five-story English basement house, near Fifth-Avenue Hotel.
S. W. BENEDICT.

FOR SALE—A SUBSTANTIAL AND ELEGANTly finished house, with eight building lots, at Fairmount, Westchester County, 11 miles from City Hall, half mile from Tremont Station, on Harlem Railroad. Flag sidewalk all the way from depot to house. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, and commands fine views in every direction. The neighborhood is remarkably healthy, and free from nuisances of all kinds, and far enough from the railroad to be free from Sunday excursionists. Easy access can be had at all hours by Harlem road, steamboat and horse cars. Will be finished and ready for occupancy by Oct. 1. Price $8,500. Apply to GEO. W ALEXANDER, No. 81 Centre-st.

FOR SALE ON BERGEN HILL—WITH fine views of the Bay of New-York, a beautiful residence, adapted for either Summer or Winter residence; the house is 40 by 35 feet, French roof, 17 rooms, elegantly finished in blackwaunt and oak; large dining-room, with bay window; bath-room, water-closet, heaters, range, speaking tube, gas and fixtures, &c., &c.; this is one of the most elegant residences offered for sale in the vicinity of New-York; the lot is 80 by 375 feet, with outlet on rear street 25 by 100 feet; located on the main street. For full particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, within convenient distance of the City, one of the most elegant residences on the State; on high ground, with views unsurpassed; healthfulness unquestioned; house first-class, with every convenience, adapted for either Summer or Winter; the grounds are very fine, about 50 acres, with fruits of every description, shade trees, old and great; outbuildings large and first-class, grapehouses, greenhouses and every appurtenance of a first-class residence. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VILLA SITES FOR SALE NEAR NEWARK, N. J., on the old Bloomfield road, within three minutes' walk of the horse-cars and fifteen minutes from the depot; a plot of about 17 acres, commanding a fine view of the Passaic Valley, Newark City and Bay, Borgen Point and Staten Island on the east, and of the Orange Mountains and intervening country on the west; will be sold in lots of one hundred feet front, at $30 per foot, terms, on application to W. L. THOMPSON, No. 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or EUGENE B. SMITH, Room No. 10, No. 31 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A FIRST-class story brown-stone house of extra width, built in the most substantial manner, and being one of the most elegant and commodious in the City, black walnut doors, trimmings and wainscot from basement to third story, halls, basement and kitchen floored with black walnut, cherry and oak, will be sold with the furniture; immediate possession. For price and cards of admission apply to MULLER, WILKINS & Co., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY situate on northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts. The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, the valuable fee estate, being the property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 18 and 20 Chatham, Nos. 456, 458 and 470 Pearl, and No. 1 Baxter-st.; one of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—JUST AT THE LANDING IN FACTORYVILLE, on the Harlem Railroad, a new swift steamboat *Tommy Hunt* and *Pomona*, foot of Dey-st., a house and lot, size 18x35, with two wings attached; lot 75x226, with water right to low water mark; cellar under the whole house; 68 pear trees bearing fruit, five apple trees and five cherry trees; all kinds of berries of the choicest collections; the best of water on the premises; the house is in complete order throughout. Apply to G. S. DYE, Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., ONE HOUR from the City; on the highest ground in the place, commanding a view of the village, Orange Mountain, Newark, &c.; a fine house of 11 rooms in complete order, with 2½ acres of ground, nicely laid out, with barn, hennery and fruit of all kinds in abundance; 5 minutes' walk from depot. For particulars inquire of W. L. BEVAN, on the premises, or of W. R. MITCHELL & CO., No. 231 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A fine house, six lots full of choice fruits, grapes, &c., a beautiful spot, splendid view of the East River, on the crown of Wilton Hill, one mile east of the Harlem bridge, ten minutes' walk from railroad and steamboat. Apply to CHAS. LEACH, on the premises; possession immediately.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year. Inq. H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

PROXAL NOTICE.

The management beg leave to state that it has been decided that the subscription books shall remain open for a short time longer. The present rapid sale of shares warrants the announcement of a final closing of the books. The day for the award of the premiums will therefore, speedily be made.

D. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,
THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
WILL
STILL REMAIN OPEN.

TO BE IN TIME,
SHARES
SHOULD BE SECURED IMMEDIATELY.

THE DISTRIBUTION,
BY
GENTLEMEN OF INTEGRITY AND WEALTH,
WILL SPEEDILY TAKE PLACE.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

The sale of certificates in the Association has already been so great as to enable me to state that the distribution of premiums heretofore announced will be made. I can, therefore, assure the public that the award will be duly and faithfully conducted.

D. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.

Having the utmost confidence in the ability of Mr. Crosby to carry out his enterprise, I hereby guarantee the redemption, as above announced.

SAMUEL M. NICKERSON.

Special Card from the Committee.—The undersigned, members of the Committee appointed to superintend the awarding of the premiums in the Crosby Opera House Art Association, take pleasure in stating that we have full confidence in the integrity of Mr. Crosby, and in the responsibility of Mr. Samuel M. Nickerson. We guarantee, and assure the public that we believe the above proposal will be carried out in good faith.

JOSEPH H. BOWEN, President of the Third National Bank, Chicago.
JAMES C. FARGO, Manager of the American Express, Chicago.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Swing, Briggs & Co., Chicago.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co., Chicago.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

COMPLETE LIST OF PREMIUMS TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE SUBSCRIBERS.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,

" WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."

Valued at two thousand dollars. This magnificent work of art is about 7 by 10 feet in size, and the original picture is an admirable one.

SAMPSON'S POND.....D. F. Bigelow
PRIZE NO. 48.

A green, mossy bit, wherein one can almost hear the song of the brook as it tosses its laughing waters in its course.

A rugged portrait of the greatest of all American men—the destined favorite of history.

PRIZE NO. 49.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.....W. Cogswell
PRIZE NO. 50.

FORTRAIT OF LINCOLN.....W. Cogswell
PRIZE NO. 51.

RASPBERRIES.....G. A. Hall
PRIZE NO. 52.

WALLENSTAFF.....Kaffenin
PRIZE NO. 53.

The dog shows both breed and character—it is very spirited.

DOG.....Gerard
PRIZE NO. 54.

GEN. GRANT.....E. Lentz

The General is represented seated upon a fallen tree in the Wilderness, penning his memorable dispatch to the General said: "I shall fight it out on this line, if it takes all the summer." In conversation with the artist, it could not, since I carried my Adjutant's office in the side pocket."

PRIZE NO. 55.

RIVER SCENE IN JAMAICA.....F. G. Melby
PRIZE NO. 56.

BASKET OF FLOWERS.....W. T. Matthews
PRIZE NO. 57.

THE GAMESTERS.....E. M. Webb
PRIZE NO. 58.

A superb portrait of the greatest of all American men—the destined favorite of history.

PASTORAL.....J. F. Cole
PRIZE NO. 59.

PICKEREL.....T. C. Bartholemew
PRIZE NO. 60.

FORT PICKENS.....Xanthus Smith
PRIZE NO. 61.

VIEW NEAR FRAMINGHAM.....E. Parker
PRIZE NO. 62.

INDIANS AND CANOE.....A. F. Tait
PRIZE NO. 63.

A nice bit of color and drawing.

LANDSCAPE.....A. Bolton
PRIZE NO. 64.

THE SAVOYARD.....C. Muller
PRIZE NO. 65.

THE SAVOYARD.....C. Muller
PRIZE NO. 66.

This fine picture was painted by the artist from a study made on the spot.

GOING TO SCHOOL.....W. T. Matthews
PRIZE NO. 67.

SHEEP.....Von Beverdonk
PRIZE NO. 68.

These sheep are exquisitely finished.

YOUNG RUN.....William Hunt
PRIZE NO. 69.

A true bride of Christ and the Church.

HAY-MAKING.....Baird
PRIZE NO. 70.

VIEW ON LA MERLE RIVER, VT.....C. B. Rose
PRIZE NO. 71.

MARGUERITE RAPIDS.....A. L. Rawson
PRIZE NO. 72.

FRUIT AND CHAMPAGNE.....Wilmes
PRIZE NO. 73.

AMONG THE ALPS.....Kaffenin
PRIZE NO. 74.

VIEW ON THE ESOPUS CREEK.....A. T. Bricher
PRIZE NO. 75.

NEAR WOODSTOCK, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
S. P. Hodgdon

Marked by his usual facile hand and cleanness of color, this is a capital landscape, and will add to the credit of the master from whose easel it proceeds.

PRIZE NO. 76.

WALLENSTAFF.....Kaffenin

It would be difficult to find a more delightful landscape.

PRIZE NO. 77.

VIEW NEAR WAUKEGAN.....F. Fish Reed
PRIZE NO. 78.

MAY AND DECEMBER.....J. H. Lazarus
PRIZE NO. 79.

GIRL WITH HER PET RABBITS.....E. Rondell
PRIZE NO. 80.

GATHERING CHESTNUTS.....Rondell
PRIZE NO. 81.

IN THE HARZ.....Naber
PRIZE NO. 82.

The Goose is represented seated upon a fallen tree in the Wilderness, penning his memorable dispatch to the General said: "I shall fight it out on this line, if it takes all the summer." In conversation with the artist, it could not, since I carried my Adjutant's office in the side pocket."

GEN. GRANT.....E. Lentz
PRIZE NO. 83.

A superb portrait of the greatest of all American men—the destined favorite of history.

PASTORAL.....J. F. Cole
PRIZE NO. 84.

PICKEREL.....T. C. Bartholemew
PRIZE NO. 85.

FORT PICKENS.....Xanthus Smith
PRIZE NO. 86.

VIEW NEAR FRAMINGHAM.....E. Parker
PRIZE NO. 87.

INDIANS AND CANOE.....A. F. Tait
PRIZE NO. 88.

A nice bit of color and drawing.

LANDSCAPE.....A. Bolton
PRIZE NO. 89.

THE SAVOYARD.....C. Muller
PRIZE NO. 90.

This magnificent work of art is originally executed for the Paris Exposition, and we trust that it will yet be sent there. If it should, we have little doubt that it will at once rank with the best work of living sculptors.

"WOODS IN AUTUMN"

can scarcely entitled

—size about 7 by 10 feet.

In the two paintings Mr. Hart has apparently surpassed his former efforts, and displays a grace and ease of touch, as well as a perfection of detail which is rarely attained by the landscapist.

A pretty rural scene, and a picture that is sure to please.

HAY-MAKING.....Baird
PRIZE NO. 91.

THE CHOICE MORSEL.....Ulere
PRIZE NO. 92.

IN THE FIELDS, WINTER.....T. L. Smith
PRIZE NO. 93.

A ROCKY COAST.....W. T. Matthews
PRIZE NO. 94.

Tempestuous, vivid and richly painted.

WHITE GRAPES.....G. A. Hall
PRIZE NO. 95.

MINIATURE.....W. Cogswell
PRIZE NO. 96.

OLD DUTCH OAHOUH, SLEEPY HOLLOW.....L. M. Wiles
PRIZE NO. 97.

SAULT ST. MARY.....A. L. Rawson
PRIZE NO. 98.

STRAWBERRIES.....Kondell
PRIZE NO. 99.

THE LOVERS' QUARREL.....Carl Hobner

Characteristically painted by one of the most dramatic painters of home life.

ON THE NARRAGANSETT COAST.....A. F. Howard
PRIZE NO. 100.

THE VALLEY OF THE OTZ.....Engelhardt
PRIZE NO. 101.

TAKING A SMOKE.....E. Rondell
PRIZE NO. 102.

BY THE STREAM.....E. Rondell
PRIZE NO. 103.

DOWN BY THE WILLOWS.....S. L. Shanfsbeary
PRIZE NO. 104.

FRUIT PIECE.....Kondell
PRIZE NO. 105.

CARAVAN OVERTAKEN BY A SAND STORM.....C. Rosenberg
PRIZE NO. 106.

The horses start with affright, and the camels thrust their noses into the earth to protect them from the sweeping sand of the simoom. It is a ruddy illustrative, and may lay claim to consideration as unique.

SUNSET.....D. Price
PRIZE NO. 107.

Transparent, vivid and richly painted.

WHITE GRAPES.....G. A. Hall
PRIZE NO. 108.

A ROCKY COAST.....W. T. Matthews
PRIZE NO. 109.

Full of love and music.

MOSS ROSEBUD.....W. Cogswell
PRIZE NO. 110.

LANDSCAPE.....T. Addison Richards
PRIZE NO. 111.

SHEEP.....J. Foxcroft Cole
PRIZE NO. 112.

NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.....Clinton Gilpin
PRIZE NO. 113.

LAKE GEORGE.....S. Colman
PRIZE NO. 114.

FISH.....De ——
PRIZE NO. 115.

STREET SCENE. VEUX DE GERRNY.....W. M. Tabor
PRIZE NO. 116.

A powerful picture, with grand lights and shade.

FRUIT.....J. Williamson
PRIZE NO. 117.

EARLY MORNING, NORWALK ISLANDS.
Geo. L. Brown

PRIZE NO. 118.

THE SHADOW DANCE.....D. C. Fabronius
PRIZE NO. 119.

A well known and intensely romantic as well as effective picture.

BASKET OF PEACHES.....Wm. H. Brown
PRIZE NO. 120.

MUSIC AND FLOWERS.....Rondell
PRIZE NO. 121.

TAPPAN ZEE.....L. M. Wiles
PRIZE NO. 122.

THE YOUNG SPORTSMAN.....W. Shuler
PRIZE NO. 123.

This is a capital piece of sporting comedy.

THE FOSTER BROTHER.....R. Oppenheim
PRIZE NO. 124.

THE HAPPY DREAM.....D. Huntington
PRIZE NO. 125.

This canvas is exquisitely conceived and charmingly tender in its feeling.

OAVALOADE.....Lemmons
PRIZE NO. 126.

SPANISH LADY.....Geo. H. Hall
PRIZE NO. 127.

Beauty—swarthy in color, but delicately handled.

VIEW AT MEDFIELD, MASS.....W. F. Snow
PRIZE NO. 128.

KNITTING GIRL.....Boser
PRIZE NO. 129.

DANCING JACK.....V. Nehlig
PRIZE NO. 130.

YOUNG SAXONS.....Von Sobeln
PRIZE NO. 131.

A beautiful scene on the Ioe—two little girls, the one teaching the other to skate.

BEACH ON THE NORTH EAST COAST.....W. A. Gay
PRIZE NO. 132.

This picture is a study from nature, near the artist's home, and is one of his most charming works.

EVENING IN THE COUNTRY.....R. F. Pyne
PRIZE NO. 133.

EVENING IN THE COUNTRY.....R. F. Pyne
PRIZE NO. 134.

THE SWAMP. SUNSET.....R. L. Pyne
PRIZE NO. 135.

EASTERN SCENE.....Frere
PRIZE NO. 136.

A charming gem, by a great artist.

SKETCHING.....Rondell
PRIZE NO. 137.

VIEW ON LAKE SUPERIOR.....Thos. Moran
PRIZE NO. 138.

LANDSCAPE.....Blakeslocke
PRIZE NO. 139.

PALM GROVE IN THE TROPICS.....F. G. Melby
PRIZE NO. 140.

CHILDREN AT PLAY.....Lasch
PRIZE NO. 141.

FLOWERS.....Rondell
PRIZE NO. 142.

OFF THE COAST OF LABRADOR.....W. R. Bradford

A strong and meritorious essay, in which the artist has triumphed.

RACHEL.....J. Amos

A very characteristic likeness of the greatest French tragedienne of the present century.

PRIZE NO. 143.

TRAILING ARBUTUS.....G. Eaton

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

COMPLETE LIST OF PREMIUMS CONTINUED.

LAKE GEORGE.....S. Colman
PRIZE NO. 97.

FISH.....De ——
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PALM GROVE IN THE TROPICS.....F. G. Melby
PRIZE NO. 123.

CHILDREN AT PLAY.....Lasch
PRIZE NO. 124.

"A Dusseldorf gem."

FLOWERS.....Rondell
PRIZE NO. 125.

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CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

COMPLETE LIST OF PREMIUMS CONTINUED.

LANDSCAPE AND CHICKENS.....Lampster
PRIZE NO. 127.

LANDSCAPE.....S. Owen
PRIZE NO. 128.

LANDSCAPE.....E. Kendall
PRIZE NO. 129.

AT SABLE RIVER.....P. Fish Reed
PRIZE NO. 130.

STRAWBERRIES.....J. H. Dewy
PRIZE NO. 131.

THE LESSON.....A. Ludwig
PRIZE NO. 132.

VIEW ON THE RIVER PO.....Bernard
PRIZE NO. 133.

LANDSCAPE AND FIGURES.....E. Rondell
PRIZE NO. 134.

This is a faithful picture of the most beautiful sweet of water in the world.

THE PAWNBROKER.....S. B. Waugh
PRIZE NO. 135.

Mr. Waugh has chosen for his subjects a ludicrous scene from the days when he was a student in Italy. Over the door of the old and beautiful relics, so artistically disposed by the painter, the eye of the observer will wander long and delightfully.

CHILDREN ON THE SEA-SHORE.....E. Moran
PRIZE NO. 136.

A very pleasing picture.

LANDSCAPE.....Baird
PRIZE NO. 137.

BLOWING FRESH.....A. C. Smith
PRIZE NO. 138.

MOUNT JEFFERSON.....W. S. Young
PRIZE NO. 139.

LUNCH.....J. H. S. Reed
PRIZE NO. 140.

BAY OF NAPLES.....Lamoure
PRIZE NO. 141.

VIEW OF FRESH POND, MASS.....T. W. A. Scott
PRIZE NO. 142.

LONG POND, ADIRONDACKS.....P. Fish Reed
PRIZE NO. 143.

Reed delights in the Adirondack scenery. Here is one of his best subjects in the patient study and his genuine love of nature.

OLD NEW-ENGLAND HOMESTEAD.....P. Williams
PRIZE NO. 144.

THE CANNON MOUNTAIN.....W. L. Lontzs

The White Mountains have furnished more frequent subjects for the artist's pencil than any other section of our country. Cannon Mountain is, perhaps, the grandest of the entire range.

MARLEY ON THE SEINE.....J. Foxcroft Cole
PRIZE NO. 145.

Cole has this great advantage, that he paints landscape in which to set his animals, with a skill and feeling hard to match.

THE LOVE-LETTER.....G. C. Lambdin
PRIZE NO. 146.

Mr. Lambdin has, probably, succeeded better than any other artist in Philadelphia in illustrating such subjects as this.

THE DECEPTION.....R. Oppenheim
PRIZE NO. 147.

VIEW IN SHOKAN, N. Y.....J. R. Sloan
PRIZE NO. 148.

A conscientious and elaborate picture, with fine sky and foreground.

AUTUMN.....J. Eatman
PRIZE NO. 149.

ORANGE COUNTY SCENERY.....J. R. Brevoort
PRIZE NO. 150.

LANDSCAPE.....A. Bolland
PRIZE NO. 151.

MISTY MORNING IN THE TROPICS.....M. J. Heade
PRIZE NO. 152.

BALTIMORE.....S. R. Gifford
PRIZE NO. 153.

J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Swing, Briggs & Co.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President of the Third National Bank.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

COMPLETE LIST OF PREMIUMS CONTINUED.

SUNSET OFF THE COAST.....M. De Haas
PRIZE NO. 154.

As an example of color, this picture is unsurpassed.

THE WELL.....Dwyer
PRIZE NO. 155.

THE FLY-CATCHER.....Gunther
PRIZE NO. 156.

COAST SCENE.....S. L. Gerry
PRIZE NO. 157.

HAY MAKING.....R. W. Hubbard
PRIZE NO. 158.

Finished with that fidelity to nature so distinctive a characteristic of this artist.

PLAN OF DRAWING.

The plan of award adopted is the following: Two hundred tickets issued, will be placed in one wheel, and three hundred and two tickets, inscribed with the names of the premiums, to wit:

Tickets representing the Opera House, Three Hundred Polaroids, the first to Lincoln, when placed in another. From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously; the number drawn in connection with the premium drawn with it.

Due notice of the final closing of the books will be given. The award of premiums will be publicly made at the Opera House, in presence of such members as choose to attend.

The subscription books, on being closed, will be placed in the hands of the Secretary, for safe-keeping, until the premiums offered—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Among the three hundred works of art it is proposed to distribute, there are seven of the aggregate value of $48,000.—*Philadelphia North American.*

This is one of the few schemes that can truthfully be termed.—*New-York Daily News.*

The plan is not a mere kite, humbug, but has the guarantee of the leading citizens of Chicago.—*New-York Tribune.*

The first premium is the magnificent opera house in Philadelphia.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

Every dollar will eagerly enroll their names as members of the Association.—*Chicago Post.*

With such names as those forming the Committee, as a guarantee of good faith, we have an assurance that nothing dishonorable will mar the brilliancy of so commendable and beneficent a project.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Nothing so grand as this project was ever before conceived, and none in the public could invest their money with the same certainty that the transaction would be honorably conducted.—*Chicago Times.*

A plan which has long and justly been suspicious of such schemes, but it is only right to say that the present is entirely conducted, and none in the management of men whose character and standing in the commercial world guarantee that the enterprise will be conducted in all its parts with fairness.—*New-York Evening Post.*

The enterprise that has enlisted the sympathies and active cooperation of art lovers throughout the Union. Such names as the following are a guarantee of good faith, and an assurance that nothing dishonorable will mar the brilliancy of a commendable and beneficent project. The Committee is composed of the following gentlemen:

W. F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Swing, Briggs & Co.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Manager American Express Company.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor.
L. V. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

These names are a sufficient guarantee that the proceedings will be conducted with the most perfect fairness and integrity.

Finished with that fidelity to nature so distinctive a characteristic of this artist.

PLAN OF DRAWING.

The plan of award adopted is the following: Two hundred and ten thousand numbers, representing the certificates